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# East Europe Report



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27 AUGUST 1986

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## ROLE, STRUCTURE OF SMALL, MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES EXPLAINED

Sofia PARTIEN ZHIVOT in Bulgarian No 8, 1986 pp 17-19

[Article by Georgi Krumov: "Small and medium-sized businesses in the structure of the socialist economy"]

[Text] The policy of constructing small and medium-sized businesses is a new feature of the economic policies of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP). It is the fruit of the radical changes that the scientific and technological revolution has brought to the notions of large, medium-sized and small business and of the need to achieve a more just distribution of productive forces.

This policy is necessary and determined by objective needs. The issue of the use of small businesses as an organizational form to resolve some of the problems of the national economy was first put forward by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Rusen conference held in May of 1980.

Later, Todor T. Zhivkov returned to the issue time and again, as a result of which an orderly theory was developed for the need to construct small and medium-sized businesses as an optimizing element that could complement and raise the effectiveness of the large-scale production that is characteristic of the present phase of development of productive forces in socialist society. To understand fully the significance of this party demand, we would have to recall that, in his speech at the Plovdiv meeting on October 1, 1984, at the opening of the 40th International Technological Fair, Comrade Todor Zhivkov outlined the construction of medium-sized and small business as one of the four major directions on which we would have to concentrate our attention in the present phase.

The issue of small and medium-sized business has also been raised in the Discourses of the 13th Congress of the BCP concerning party work and the social, economic and cultural development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the 9th five-year plan and through the year 2000. Along with directions for the priority development of the major sectors, improvement of the domestic sector structure and proportional line development, the discourses also established the goal of accelerating the construction of small and medium-sized businesses and facilities that meet modern technical standards and high technological growth.

All this emphasizes once more that orientation toward mass construction of small and medium-sized businesses is not a conjunctural phenomenon but a sound trend. This in turn makes new demands on local party agencies, on primary party organizations and on individual communists. We need all-round political support, to create an environment that guarantees the conditions and the initiatives to resolve this exceptionally important issue.

Moreover, it would be a good idea if party agencies and organizations controlled the interpretation of the concept of small and medium-size businesses and required acceptance from managers, specialists and individual workers. If they are not convinced of the objective need to construct small and medium-sized businesses, and of their use, then accelerated development of this process will not be possible.

It is very important that everyone understand that the policy of constructing small and medium-sized businesses is not a rejection of the construction of large-scale production facilities or of the concentration and specialization of production, and therefore one should not permit comparisons, one against the other. In its present phase, the structure of our economy needs both large businesses and small and medium-size businesses. In other words, we should not be constructing large businesses for production and work if the issues can be resolved more rapidly and more effectively with small and medium-size businesses. This is what should not escape the attention of party agencies and organizations, and this is what they should always take into account when they consider and resolve the questions of constructing new production facilities.

What are small and medium-size businesses, what do they offer, and what will their goals be?

In accordance with the directions adopted by the Council of Ministers in 1984 for accelerated construction of small and medium-size businesses, companies are considered small or medium-size if they meet the following conditions:

First, construction and occupancy of the production facility must be completed with a time-frame that does not exceed 18 months.

Second, capital investment must be redeemed within 24 months maximum.

Third, the number of employees should not exceed 50 (200 for medium-size businesses).

Clearly, from the point of view of external traits, we are really talking about businesses that are small in size. From the point of view of their technical and technological development, however, they are not small businesses in the old sense of the term (with obsolete and primitive equipment, low productivity, inadequate quality, low norms for goods produced, etc.) but modern production units, equipped with the most up-to-date and efficient equipment.

At a meeting of the Politbureau with the most active members of the scientific and technological unions and the Union of Research Workers, which took place

on April 24, 1984, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated that, using small and medium-size businesses, we must rapidly create a modern base to provide efficient production and efficient services for the large production units. These business must be earmarked for specialized production and equipped with automated conveyor belts.

What major tasks must be resolved with the formation of small businesses?

The first, and most important task is to ensure that we complement, develop and optimize the large-scale industrial facilities of our economy, that we enlarge the catalogue of goods produced and that we become flexible enough to react rapidly to the changing demands of the market place.

The other major task is accelerated introduction of scientific and technological achievements and improvement of the quality of our goods.

Resolution of some social problems concerning the use of labor resources in certain regions of the country is also one of the major tasks to be resolved by constructing small businesses.

In accordance with directions adopted by the Council of Ministers, small and medium-size businesses will be constructed in the following major areas:

First, further development and optimization of the specialized sectors, approved within the framework of CEPA, on the basis of modern technical and technological development and sharp reductions in the consumption of raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy per unit of production.

Second, using the most recent achievements of research and technical progress, discovery of new goods that will gain us new technological and market positions, and creation of principally new raw materials, other materials and the essential elements for production.

Third, complex development of the infrastructure of settlement systems, production of consumer goods and services, products, goods and services for tourism and recreation, and resolution of important social issues with greater economic effectiveness.

With a view to accelerating and stimulating the construction of small and medium-size businesses, on July 2, 1984, the Council of Ministers issued Decree No. 33, setting out specific rules for economic organization in these units, and introducing a simplified and privileged system for their creation and function. Decisions to create small and medium-size businesses are taken solely on the basis of the technical and economic goals adopted by the Joint Expert Technical and Economic Council of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association. This council is led by the president of the association. We should point out that the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association is the principle institution involved in the regulation and management of the process of construction of small businesses. It is charged with coordinating and controlling the fulfilment of the directions adopted by the Council of Ministers in close cooperation with the State Planning Commission, Mineralbank, etc.



The legal powers granted to the Joint Expert Technical and Economic Council are interesting and wide-ranging.

It accepts technical and economic goals for small and medium-size businesses and also considers and accepts proposals for the creation of such businesses, it establishes the order of work on technical and economic goals, determines the requirements and procedure for organizing competitions for selection of the most effective proposals and accepts a nominal roll for the construction of small and medium-size business.

What are the reliefs in the investment process for the construction of small and medium-size businesses.

Here, above all, we must point out that planning is done in one phase: a work draft with estimates, since this can be done at the time of the actual construction. In this way, conditions are created for considerably shortening the time for construction of production facilities and putting them into operation.

Financing of construction occurs only on the basis of an approved technical and economic goal.

As a rule, the limits on capital investment required for the construction of small and medium-size businesses are relaxed.

For these needs, it is permissible to use a part of the sector limits, spare free funds and credits, etc., which essentially opens up greater opportunities to construct small and medium-size businesses.

The financial and other economic reliefs granted to small and medium-size businesses provide a serious, effective incentive:

- To pay off borrowed funds and bank credits with which the construction of the production facility has been financed, one may use the entire spare profit, funds remaining after paying off the interest on credit for rollover funds and insurance, after .... and deduction of sums authorized for the social and cultural fund, and tax on turnover of goods produced at the constructed facilities. These privileges may be used only for the period in which the credit must be redeemed, fixed by an approved technical and economic goal and a credit contract;

- For goods produced by the constructed facility, temporary prices are set for a period of two years from the time the facility goes into operation.

- Compulsory goals for volume, quantity, assortment, etc., of the goods produced are not set, under any form. Such goals are set by the small and medium-size businesses themselves according to their capacity, their resources, consumer demand, market conditions, etc. Compulsory goals according to currency indices are also not set for the pay-back period of the currency credits and for two years following redemption.;

- For a halt or a reduction in deposits for a period of two years following redemption of the currency credits of small and medium-size businesses, a currency premium will be allowed in the order of 30 percent of currency saved;
- the individual regular salaries of managers and specialists are determined personally by the collective administrative agency, without observing the requirements for grades (with the exception of those for first-grade organizations);
- during the period of construction and until the production facility goes into operation, the salary of managers and specialists will depend on observation of operation deadlines and the results of utilizing the planned production capacity.

It becomes clear from all this that normative acts of the Council of Ministers can create considerable reliefs for the construction and function of small and medium-size businesses which, in practice, provide a strong stimulus for the growth of this process. This is confirmed by both projected programs and by the results achieved thus far.

Up to 1982, 117 small and medium-size businesses have been constructed in our country. In the years following the 8th five-year plan, the number has grown considerably. Three hundred new businesses are under construction this year.

How efficient existing small businesses are is borne out by the average duration of a full investment cycle -- from finding financing to going into operation -- about 12 months, and to pay back -- less than 10 months.

In the directions adopted by the Council of Ministers, it is stated that during the period 1985 to 1990 it is expedient to construct about 1500 small and medium-size businesses, of which about 450 for the development of specialized sectors already approved within the framework of CEMA; about 150 for gaining new technological and market positions, and about 900 for complex development of settlement systems.

We should point out here that small and medium-size businesses are constructed both as separate economic production units (separate legal entities) and as separate corporations, lines, sections and other production units, independent of autonomous domestic economic financing, that make up businesses that are self-governing organizations.

We should emphasize that, in addition to ensuring great economic efficacy, small and medium-size businesses are very economical from the point of view of administrative structure and administrative-management personnel. The model organization plan adopted by the Council of Ministers foresees that these business will be led by a director with the aid of two administrative units: accounting and administration/economics. Thus, for example, in one small business with an annual production of about 2 to 2.1 million leva, all told, 50 employees will be engaged, of whom about 5 will join the administrative/management staff (i.e. about 10 percent) and 7 the scientific/technical/design staff (i.e. 15 to 16 percent).



The great productivity (about 40 to 42 thousand leva per person on average annually throughout the country and in individual business several times more) is achieved thanks to the use of highly productive, automated equipment.

The comparatively small number of administrative/management staff is possible thanks to the broad application of the principle of combining responsibilities and automating administrative tasks.

12907

CSO:2200/150

## CHEMICALS TRADE WITH CHINA EXPECTED TO INCREASE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] PRAHA (CTK)--A Chinese chemical product exhibit was opened on Monday [2 June 1986] in the CSR Trade Ministry Building in Prague. The Chinese Foreign Trade Organization Sinochem is showing to its Czechoslovak trade partners rubber and latex products, products made from oil, pigments, varnishes, printing inks, reagents, and other organic and inorganic chemicals.

CSSR is importing from China paraffins, red phosphorus, boric and chrome acids, aluminium chloride, and other inorganic chemical products. China is currently interested in our tar dyes and laboratory chemicals.

A long-term trade agreement for 1986 to 1990, which includes CS exports of high pressure polyethylene and polypropylene is an indication of further developments in cooperation in the field of chemistry. Our participation in the reconstruction of a chemical and gas plant in CLR [Chinese People's Republic] was agreed to. A first-time long-term agreement concerning deliveries of Chinese truck tires was also concluded. The over-all foreign trade between Czechoslovakia and China, which exceeded a billion Swiss francs last year, is expected to double by 1990.

Mr Zhang Dake, the CLR ambassador in CSSR, was among the participants of the opening of the exhibit which will remain open until 6 June 1986.

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CSO: 2400/361

## CPCZ OUTLINES 5-YEAR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY (Insert) in Czech 16 May 86 pp 1-16

[Article attributed to a collective of authors from the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, and the Socialist Academy of the CSSR: "Principles of the State Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment and for the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources During the 8th Five-Year Plan, With an Outlook to the Year 2000"]

[Text] The Fundamental Goal of the State Concept

The past 38 years of socialist development in Czechoslovakia have been characterized by the dynamic growth of production, which became the foundation for a rise in the standard of living. The volume of industrial and construction production was increased roughly 13-fold so that today, in not quite 1 month, we are producing roughly as much as for all of 1948. Such a high increase in production understandably demanded a multiple-fold growth in the consumption of fuels, energy, raw materials, which were assured, to the maximum extent possible, by the exploitation of all accessible domestic resources.

In terms of the intensive utilization of mineral raw materials, expressed in comparative values of extraction per square kilometer of territory, Czechoslovakia stands in 10th place in the world. The intensity of mineral exploitation is at a level 15 times that of the world average. Development was also recorded in agriculture which, through the way it is managed, expressly influences the environment. Agriculture had to master the demanding task of essentially satisfying the domestic demand for foodstuffs while the expanse of agricultural land was declining and the number of inhabitants was rising. Since 1948 agricultural land has diminished by 12.1 percent and, on the other hand, the population has grown by more than one-fourth. At the same time, agriculture made manpower resources available to other branches of the economy. The fulfillment of these tasks required the mechanization of agricultural production, the equipment of agriculture with motor fuels and energy, the provision to agriculture of large volumes of chemical fertilizer and chemicals in general. The sharp development of social production is also connected with a rapid development of the technical infrastructure, particularly of housing construction, the electrification and gasification net, and transportation, including highway construction.

It is obvious that this dynamic economic development, conducted in a densely populated small territory in the center of industrial Europe had to manifest itself through a gradual deterioration of the environment, of the cleanliness of the air, water, the status of the land being worked, the status of forests and nature as a whole. If, during the early 5-year plans, the arising problems were viewed as "necessary" secondary effects of economic development, this understanding gradually took on a new quality, particularly beginning in the early 1970's. Ecological problems began to be constantly more perceived as problems of society.

The change in social consciousness is connected with the growing effects of economic activity. Constantly larger areas of the land are utilized for a single purpose, the number of housing and industrial agglomerations is growing, areas devoted to surface mining of coal and other raw materials are expanding and the structure of the land being used for agricultural purposes is becoming more simplified. The areas of the ecological system which are created and managed by man to achieve maximum production are attaining constantly greater homogeneity and are covering an ever growing area. Natural self-regulating mechanisms are being significantly weakened and their replacement by artificial regulatory incursions leads to the fact that single-crop areas and, similarly, the primarily artificial portions of the land where extractive and industrial agglomerations predominate, represent a sensitive link which, while indispensable, is ecologically more unstable the more clearly defined it is and the greater it is. These ecologically unstable systems are not capable of functioning without massive inputs of energy produced by man, which replaces the original self-regulating mechanisms. If the border of tolerance with respect to stressing these systems is exceeded, an ecologic situation arises in them which evades the possibilities of managing reproduction. The countryside with a heavily disrupted ecologic stability becomes a clearly limiting factor with regard to economic and social development.

These realistic risks, in some extremely stressed regions of our country, have led to the adoption of a number of measures by state and party organs. Consequently, growing attention was also devoted to ecological questions in the conclusions of the most recent congresses of the CPCZ. In their spirit, beginning in the early 1970's, the scientific research base for ecological questions was systematically strengthened.

Territorywide planning work was initiated, the goal of which, together with research, was to provide a scientifically justified foundation for the rational displacement of production forces and for the development of territorial facilities with emphasis on ecological viewpoints. After all, failure to respect these viewpoints leads to serious and frequently irreparable damage. Moreover, depending on the available possibilities, investments were increased with the objective of eliminating the damage done and also--for the time being, in inadequate volume--for the prevention of damage.

The extensive tendencies in our economy prevented a more decisive solution of the arising ecological problems. The excessive consumption of fuels, energy, and raw materials connected with these tendencies means an increase in the emission of harmful substances into the environment. At the same time, it

siphons off investment and other resources which could serve to make the environment healthy again.

Findings gathered during the past have clearly shown that questions connected with the protection of the environment must be considered as one of the principal goal parameters for further economic and social development and more closely viewed as a component of the standard of living for the population. Consequently, the environment must form an integral part of prognoses and long-range outlooks with respect to social and economic development in Czechoslovakia. The assurance of environmental questions by the provision of the necessary capacities, material and financial resources must be specifically solved in the 5-year and annual plans of the development of the national economy.

The objective application of ecologic viewpoints in the socioeconomic development of the state also presupposes the existence of a unified nationwide policy in this area. Toward this end, Law No 115/1983 Sb [Sbirka zakonu--Collection of Laws], which changed and amended Law No 133/1970 Sb on the jurisdiction of federal ministries, expanded the jurisdiction of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development so that, today, it encompasses not only international cooperation but domestic policy with respect to questions of the environment. The State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development together with the State Planning Commission and with other central federal organs and central organs of the republic were charged by the law with working up a nationwide concept for the creation and protection of the environment and to assure this concept.

The Government of Czechoslovakia approved detailed principles involved in working up the above concept as a first nationwide program document which, in a comprehensive manner touches on the problems of the environment and the rational utilization of natural resources. To attain the long-term strategic goal involved in the renewal of the ecologic balance in Czechoslovakia these principles outline the following stages:

1. in the 8th Five-Year Plan halt the process by which the environment is being deteriorated; improve the environment in the city of Prague and in Northern Bohemia and analyze the specific functions of the territory with respect to natural resources and economic activities as a starting point for solving questions of the environment in the subsequent period;
2. in the 9th Five-Year Plan achieve the first partial improvements in the environment on a national scale and attain active planned access to a more rational utilization of natural resources; reduce contamination of the atmosphere by a minimum of 30 percent;
3. by the year 2000 achieve a substantial improvement in the environment on the territory of the entire state;
4. in the shortest possible time after the year 2000 achieve a status of ecological balance in Czechoslovakia and the strict and rational utilization of natural resources accompanied by a dynamic development of the economy.



These demanding tasks require that, on the basis of analyses, general studies, and stipulated outline limits for stressing the countryside, proposals be worked out for branch, kraj, and republicwide concepts which will serve as starting documentation for working out a unified nationwide concept in the year 1987. This concept will concentrate on the period from the year 1991 through the year 2000. An ecological balance should be achieved by Czechoslovakia during the subsequent phase, even in the face of intensified development of industrial and agricultural production, construction activities, transportation, and housing.

The tasks of the 8th Five-Year Plan concentrate attention on acute measures having to do primarily with the cleanliness of the atmosphere and of water and the maintenance of the biological functions of the soil and the forests. A concrete expression of these efforts is the working out and realization of the state goal-oriented program A-12. Its key goals are the assurance of the development of facilities to clean wastewater and installations for the separation of harmful substances from combustion, the development of technologies which produce no waste or very little waste, as well as installations for the economic utilization and elimination of waste. Simultaneously, the adaptation of agricultural production to the ecology and the modernization of industry, energy, and transportation with the goal of improving the environment are being solved. Within the framework of this program 38 state tasks having to do with technical development are being solved.

A second determining measure for the realization of the stated goals of the 8th Five-Year Plan is the State Program of Ecological Investments. It names the centrally determined important investment projects and the required funds are tied to them in such a manner as to permit us to achieve the stated goals of the first stage and to thus create the prerequisites for ensuing periods.

Particular attention must be paid to the priority solution of questions of the environment in the most exposed regions having high concentration of industry, extraction, energy production, and population, particularly in the basin beneath the Krusne Hory and in the capital city of Prague. All investors are obligated to observe ecologic aspects and the investment projects they are realizing must be equipped with such installations which fulfill the stipulated requirements.

On the basis of existing analyses, the fulfillment of the above-listed systematic goals in the creation and protection of the environment will require roughly Kcs 100 billion in investment funds for centrally controlled activities by the year 2000. As had already been stipulated, a minimum of Kcs 17 billion of this amount of funds is to be set aside for the 8th Five-Year Plan for centrally controlled ecologic investments--which is more than double in comparison with the previous 5-year plan.

The respecting of ecologic aspects and requirements of socioeconomic development are closely connected with the universal and comprehensive application of scientific-technical progress, which results in altogether new and highly efficient possibilities for the achievement of all-societal goals. On the basis of the development of science and technology, the broad application of

efficient and ecologically unobjectionable methods in utilizing natural resources, in expanding technologies which produce little or no waste, in increasing the biological character of production processes, and in achieving a higher rate of utilization of wastes as secondary raw materials and energy resources, may be anticipated. A significant role in reducing the volume of harmful substances in the atmosphere will be played by the development of nuclear energy. The solving of ecological questions is also closely connected with realization of the strategic line, which is oriented toward accelerated economic development through intensification in the utilization of all resources and the concomitant structural changes in the economy. It is closely connected with our participation in the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress Among CEMA Member Nations Through the Year 2000 and with the intensification of socialist economic integration as a factor which will play an ever more important role in the realization of this course of policy which has been embarked upon.

#### Points of Departure and Intentions of Ecologic Policy

Care for the environment and for the rationalization of utilizing natural resources is closely connected with the theory and practice of the development of the socialist society. This society of the future is interested in protecting nature and in the rational utilization of its resources, as well as in creating a good living environment. The current development of science and technology makes questions pertaining to the relationship between man and nature particularly topical. The goal involved in caring for the environment is the creation of a permanent and dynamic state of harmony between developing society and the environment which serves that society not only as a source of life but even with its area, with its renewable and nonrenewable resources, as a foundation for economic development. Development of our society heretofore showed some contradictions. The principal contradiction arose between the rapid development of production forces of society and the limited possibilities at the disposal of the biosphere. Now it is our task to find the optimum method for solving this given problem. This leads to an entire complex of tasks, not only scientific and technical in nature but also economic and social in character. In certain areas of human activity, the self-regulating mechanisms in nature have been so disrupted that, in some instances, they cannot arise and operate spontaneously; but it is essential to maintain them artificially and, in many cases, to even create them and thus, through the activities of man, to renew and maintain the natural conditions of existence of the society.

In Czechoslovakia, in a country with limited natural resources and a high concentration of socioeconomic activity, the reserves and capabilities of nature to renew its functions, have essentially been exhausted in certain areas. This process began during the period of industrial development, continued thereafter and, in many areas, was intensified during the past 25 years. Although the 14th and 15th Congresses of the CPCZ had already pointed out these problems and correctly outlined the ways for their solution, the stipulated tasks were not systematically fulfilled and an express change did not take place. Not even the measures adopted on the basis of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ had been assured in a comprehensive manner and it was not possible to



halt the unfavorable development in some components of the biosphere in our country. As a result of the above developments and because of the influence of the transmission of harmful substances from abroad, it is not realistic to expect that the current situation will be turned around within a short time. Such a task can be set only in a time frame through the year 2000.

The basic task which is set by the 17th Congress of the CPCZ is the halting and minimization of the release of harmful wastes, be they solid wastes, liquid wastes, or gaseous wastes into the environment in an effort to return these substances, to the extent to which this is realistic, to the production process to the maximum possible extent. Today this requires high costs and efforts which cannot be mastered within a single 5-year plan. A further permanent task is the harmonizing of socioeconomic activities in the countryside in such a way that ecologic principles are taken into account as early as the construction of new investment projects or the modernization of basic projects. A no less important task is the mobilization of all sources and the participation of every citizen in fulfilling these tasks.

Toward this end it is necessary to develop a broad educational enlightenment activity, starting with school instruction all the way through specialized and ideologically qualified educational activity. In this regard the social organizations, primarily the trade unions, the Union of Socialist Youth, the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society, the Socialist Academy of the CSSR, and interest organizations, including the Czech Association for the Protection of Nature and the Slovak Union of Protectors of Nature, will play an especially important role here.

The countryside and the natural resources are a foundation for the development of production activities. If the adopted measures were not to be realized, then the most important trends with regard to threatening the environment could, in the near future, prevent the development of regions in Czechoslovakia which are important to life and could, to a certain extent, limit the development of the entire Czechoslovak national economy. These negative manifestations particularly include the following:

- 1) contamination of the atmosphere as a result of the combustion of brown coal, which is of low caloric value and contains a high percentage of sulfur, and its influence upon the environment;
- 2) violation of the water management regime of the countryside as a result of emission damage to forest stands, the disruption of canals, and the acceleration of water runoff in headwater regions caused by the specific deterioration of the infiltration and retention characteristics of agricultural soil, which, in its totality, causes long-term deficits in the water table balance in extensive territories;
- 3) contamination of surface and groundwater through wastewaters from the community and industrial sphere and the escape of contaminating substances from agricultural production, chemical operations, oil storage facilities, etc.;

4) a decline in the fertility of agricultural land which can be caused by unconsidered intoxicification, the inability to bind nutrients, to maintain water, and to maintain an optimum physical structure and biologic processes as a result of the growing deficit in the humus content and the deterioration of the water and air regime affecting the soil caused by the use of unsuitable technologies in agricultural production;

5) the "sickening" of forest stands as a result of the effects of emissions and the disruption of production and extraproduction functions of the forest inventory as a result of emission damage and unsuitable forms of managing the forests which cause erosion processes and lead to the growing degradation of the soil;

6) impoverishment of the wealth of life forms in nature, the lowering of the genetic varieties of organisms, and the beginning decline in the ecologic stability of the country as a result of unsuitable technologies used in agriculture throughout the land;

7) disruption of the fundamental biochemical cycles in marginal ecological systems, leading to a constant increase in energy requirements in managing the agricultural land, the forests, and the countryside as a whole.

The further development of society is, therefore, directly dependent not only upon drawing from, but primarily upon renewing, the resources of the biosphere (water, soil, air) and, in the case of nonrenewable resources, depends on their rational utilization. Only in this manner is it possible to achieve a gradual harmonizing between the economic and societal requirements of nature and its resources and the capacities and tolerances of the natural environment. This approach demands the discarding of the sectoral view pertaining to individual components of the environment and requires concentration on the weakest links of mutual ecologic bonds between nature and human society and concentration on the so-called key points in the decisive processes in the economic, administrative and political sphere. Consequently, attention has been particularly focused upon those components which belong among the fundamental prerequisites for the development of the economy and of society.

## 1. Main Components of the Environment

### a) Protection of Water

The protection of water is emphasized in first place in the principles of the concept of forming and protecting the environment. This was the result of the negative development in the area of water purity, which continued even in the recently passed years when the basic indicators deteriorated by at least another 10 percent. The number of disaster situations has been increasing--situations which impair the quality of water. This situation is the result of the fact that the required number of wastewater purification facilities had not been assured; it is also the result of the deferral pertaining to the removal of obsolescent operations and inadequate modifications of obsolete technologies. The focal point of contamination (60 percent) lies in the area of municipal agglomerations, particularly as a result of inadequate establishment

of wastewater purification plants in new residential systems. With respect to municipal and rural residential facilities, the conflict between supplying the population with potable water and the cleaning of wastewaters has continued to grow.

The deterioration in the quality of surface and groundwater resources and their uneven displacement with regard to the concentration of economic activities and residential structures creates a constantly more tense water balance in the majority of territories and contributes to the expansion of areas which are passive with respect to water management, where water, even in years with average precipitation, becomes the limiting factor of development. This was emphasized by the inadequate authority and nonresponsive extent of coordination pertaining to territorial and regional planning in locating new investment projects connected with housing construction.

Even though the territory of Czechoslovakia is a significant water source region for Europe it has a limited wealth of water resources which, as a result of intensive management of development and density of residential housing in the past years, precipitated problems, particularly as far as opportunities for satisfying the needs of industry and the population are concerned, mainly from the standpoint of the quality and quantity of water.

The possibilities of satisfying the needs for drinking water on the basis of underground water resources requires incursions in many a region. It is primarily necessary to accelerate hydrogeological research pertaining to an entire territory with preferences being shown to the balancing supply regions as early as today. It is necessary to aim investment activity toward utilizing adequately rich resources while respecting both their broader hydrogeological ties as well as the realistic capacities of these resources. In regions which are potentially threatened with respect to their underground water resources, it is necessary to set parameters for managing them. Preventive indicator drillings must be conducted to the extent necessary pertaining to significant sources of underground water and pertaining to potential sources of contamination. Significant emphasis is also ascribed to legislative assurance and effective coordination pertaining to the protection and utilization of underground waters with an emphasis on minimal risks pertaining to their contamination and the rationalization of managing such resources.

The key problem in the relationship between water management and the environment is the quality of water resources. The quality of water in waterways is particularly dependent upon the stressing of the waterways by the release of wastewaters from municipalities, industry, and agriculture. An improvement in the situation is conditional, on the one hand, upon limiting the opportunities for contaminating water and, on the other hand, also upon the accelerated construction of wastewater treatment plants and the increasing of their effectiveness.

It is therefore essential to aim the further management of water particularly in the direction of assuring the construction of wastewater treatment plants (according to the investment program proposed by the sponsors for the protection of water resources), upon the utilization of cleansed wastewaters, upon

the elimination of drinking water intakes for technological processes which do not require such a quality of water, and upon increasing the degree of water recycling. A fundamental turnaround can be achieved in this regard by introducing progressive technologies in new or modernized enterprises which call for low quantities of water and generate low quantities of wastewater and by a gradual transition to technologies demonstrating no waste in general. To fulfill these ambitions, it is necessary to accept the required measures in production programs in the areas of metallurgy, engineering, in the electro-technical industry, and in the construction industry and possibly assure that status through the importation of the required facilities.

For the area of agriculture, this means the setting of new principles of management with respect to soil, with regard to minimizing the loss of nutrients, chemical substances, and the erosion of arable land into waterways and reservoirs. This can be achieved primarily by systematic and effective utilization of natural conditions in selecting production areas, the composition of crops, through the optimization of nutrient doses from the standpoint of maximum effects of their utilization in increasing yields of individual crops, through consistent improvement in the biological, chemical, and physical characteristics of the soil, and through the ecologically unobjectionable location of livestock production projects, mechanization centers, and other sources of pollution.

#### b) Protection of the Soil

The principles devote particular attention to protecting the soil. In the previous period care of the agricultural soil inventory in Czechoslovakia was aimed primarily at protecting agricultural land against annexation. The adopted measures proved to be positive. In the current phase the strategic goal is to increase production capabilities of agricultural land by orientation toward the qualitative sides of agricultural land which would be in harmony with the ecological stability of the country.

By its very character of having living and nonliving zones the soil cover occupies an important position in the natural environment, both from the standpoint of the production base of the ecosystem, with respect to the formation and influencing of the water regime of the land, and the decomposition and recycling of organic matter in ecological processes. The violation of any of these functions results in feedback which frequently has expressly delayed effects, when there is a sudden shattering of the physical and chemical structure, the collapse of biological processes, the growth of erosion dangers, and when the soil profile is forced out of its productive and extraproductive functions.

Future development of managing agricultural land must be aimed at achieving a permanently optimal production capability of the agricultural land inventory and at assuring the extraproductive function of agricultural land within the ecologic stability of the countryside, particularly on the basis of evaluating existing structures of the land inventory, as well as the relationship between the composition of crops and the natural conditions which exist in individual regions of Czechoslovakia.



The regulation of the water regime in the soil and in the countryside must guarantee optimum moisture conditions for individual agricultural crops over the entire vegetative period, as well as the maximum retention of water in regional ecological systems. In solving the problems of rational agrotechnology with respect to the principal agricultural crops it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of individual production regions, particularly when using plant protection agents, agents to support crop growth and to make harvesting easier.

For purposes of managing the agricultural soil it is necessary to give priority attention to the development and production of mechanization facilities which will make possible a higher degree of operation pertaining to agricultural equipment and will facilitate the minimum of soil compaction. More demanding viewpoints must be applied in setting the dosage of nutrients, plant protection agents, and other chemical substances from the point of view of their efficient utilization by agricultural crops and from the point of view of minimizing the risk of polluting the environment. Unsolved problems remain in the area of rational management of permanent grasslands, particularly on slopes and in poorly accessible areas.

To facilitate the more rational utilization of the entire soil inventory of Czechoslovakia, without regard to its current holdings, it is necessary to re-evaluate the present structure of the soil inventory, both from the standpoint of production and extraproduction functions and to propose, and realize by stages gradually, a new structure for the soil inventory which would guarantee the maximum production of foodstuffs with the minimum input of materials and energy and would provide a guarantee that water resources would be maintained and improved, that the soil would be protected against erosion, and that ecologic stability of the entire countryside would be guaranteed as a whole. The fundamental goal of the restructuralization of the soil inventory of Czechoslovakia is both the priority assurance that the land will remain as a permanent and irreplaceable source for feeding the population, as well as the strengthening of the harmony between productive and extraproductive functions of the agricultural and forest land inventory.

#### c) Protection of the Forest

The most important factor threatening one of the most significant renewable natural resources and one of the key components of the natural environment--the forests--is the contamination of the atmosphere. The production capability of forest stands and the fulfillment of the extraproduction functions of forests over virtually all of the territory of Czechoslovakia is disrupted by emissions.

Forest stands in Czechoslovakia are the one component of the environment which is most damaged or most clearly discernibly damaged and yet the forest has an irreplaceable ecological function with long-term significance for the entire environment.

In recent times unsuitable extraction technology, which did not correspond to our natural conditions and to the status of forest stands, contributed to

violating the forests, and particularly forest soil, in recent times. It will be a matter of priority to assure the development of production (or importation) of mechanization devices for cultivation care and extraction activities, which correspond to the specific conditions of the natural environment in Czechoslovakia and the status of its violation. Emphasis must be placed on the rationalization of nursery activities, on the sensitive and goal-oriented application of chemicals and the optimization of extractive processes in forests plagued by emissions, in forests located in regions where the natural resources must be protected, and in forest stands which are important to the ecologic stability of the countryside.

For purposes of eliminating the negative effects of emissions amelioration work and the need to lime and provide supplemental fertilizer for forest soil are being considered to a considerably greater extent. (Liming by aircraft is being considered and will consume 3 tons per hectare on an area of 15,000 hectares and the spreading of nitrogen fertilizer is being planned over 5,000 hectares at a dosage of 360 kg per hectare, etc.).

#### d) Protection of the Atmosphere

In Czechoslovakia the main factor involved in negative influences, not only upon the forest ecosystem but also on the environment as a whole, is pollution of the atmosphere. The halting of the growth or the slight decline in the emission of solid particles into the atmosphere counts among the positive elements of developments during the 7th Five-Year Plan. Construction of a unit to remove sulfur was begun at the 200-MW block of the Tuzimice II Power Plant. However, as a result of the necessity to utilize lower-quality brown coal for energy purposes, the volume of sulfur dioxide emissions continued to grow. The problem of finding a reliable method for removing sulfur from the highly sulfurous brown coal has thus far not been solved; and, consequently, it was not possible to achieve the purity of the atmosphere as set by the 16th Congress of the CPCZ. In large cities the growth of emissions connected with the operation of motor vehicles also showed up as a substantially unfavorable manifestation. In the North Bohemian industrial region a forecasting and signaling system for the protection of the atmosphere was activated and was followed by the regulation of emissions connected with large industrial sources. A forecasting and signaling system is currently being introduced also in the capital city of Prague and construction is being prepared at Bratislava, Ostrava, and Kosice.

Pollution of the atmosphere in Czechoslovakia is resulting in the largest losses for the national economy and is the principal factor having negative effects on the environment. At the same time it results from the irrational utilization of natural resources, particularly of brown coal, which is appearing as an important raw material for the immediate future and the combustion of which causes irreparable national economic losses. A solution, in principle, consists, on the one hand, of the gradual reconstruction of the electric energy industry to nuclear sources and particularly in the fundamental change of the orientation of the national economy toward a less energy-intensive model. The possibilities for gasifying high-sulfur coal or its comprehensive processing must be examined and verified again and evaluated economically;

industry must verify and introduce technology which results in a minimum emission of harmful substances into the atmosphere. The gasification of smaller and medium sources in the center of cities, particularly in the North Bohemia Kraj and in the city of Prague, must continue and the "desulfurization program" must be accelerated.

#### e) Rational Utilization of Natural Resources in Czechoslovakia

The reduction of raw material requirements and the rationalization of utilizing nonrenewable natural resources is a basic prerequisite for future economic development. The problem of utilizing and eliminating waste is among the least worked-on questions. Care in the utilization and elimination of waste stems from the principle that every producer of waste is responsible for its utilization or its harmless liquidation. Only about 4 percent of the natural substances connected with the economic reproduction process is, thus far, utilized for its utility value; 96 percent is changed to wastes of all types. To assure a comprehensive solution to the problem of wastes, extensive research, planning, production, administrative and legislative activity must be developed.

Solid industrial and municipal wastes must be utilized as a source of secondary raw materials and energy in individual sectors of the national economy and only their unusable residues must be stored in an unobjectionable manner. Long-term solutions include technological processes which utilize raw materials comprehensively and which produce a minimum of waste. At the same time it is necessary to create conditions for processing municipal wastes in processing enterprises and assure the delivery of mechanical facilities for the utilization of wastes as a source of raw materials and energy.

In the period between the 8th and the 10th Five-Year Plan it is essential that attention be focused on the prevention of the occurrence of wastes, by orienting research and production programs toward the following:

- 1) development of technologies producing little waste and economic utilization of wastes, including necessary technological facilities;
- 2) development of technical facilities in territorial units for the liquidation of unusable waste;
- 3) development of selected technological centers for processing wastes into secondary raw materials.

In the area of legislative solutions to this question it continues to be necessary to apply and develop the principle that the organization which generates waste as a result of its activities be responsible for the prevention of waste, its utilization, or harmless liquidation. In this regard it is necessary to finalize the appropriate legal standards and to solve the question of centralized coordination of this problem in conjunction with the sphere of balancing raw material resources.



The problem of rational utilization of nonrenewable natural resources is an inseparable part of state policy involved in the care of the environment. The level of management pertaining to natural resources determines the quality level of the environment. Extraordinarily intensive utilization of natural resources, coupled with the fact that Czechoslovakia is self-sufficient only with respect to some fuels and a limited assortment of mineral raw materials, calls for the necessity of their rational extraction and efficient utilization.

In making decisions regarding the development of extraction in the area of utilizing coal supplies the view that the national economy should be supplied with a source of energy for the next few decades conflicts with the viewpoint that coal (particularly brown coal) should be utilized as a valuable raw material for chemical processing.

As is the case with other resources, so it is with the question of petroleum where both the extent of supplies and their extractability must be weighed, as well as the potential risks of further violating the ecologic situation in the country, which is already now heavily stressed, and consideration must be given to the purpose of utilizing the extracted petroleum either as an energy resource or as a resource for special chemical utilization, including for medicinal purposes.

#### f) Ecologic Stability

The area in which the basic ecological processes encounter the most significant socioeconomic processes and clash with them is the countryside. The ecologic stability of the countryside--the ability to equalize the disruptive influences of economic development without palpable and long-term damage to the status of the ecosystem and natural resources involved--is becoming a specific and important economic resource. To safeguard the ecologic stability of the countryside and to assure its permanent optimum productivity, its ability to sustain residential activities, and its ability to be utilized in a recreational sense, the integration of ecologic findings into decisionmaking processes in the administrative and economic sphere must be achieved, particularly in territorial and regional planning and in the management of important sectors.

The violation of ecologic relationships in the countryside has caused a significant impoverishment in terms of the wealth of living organisms in nature over the past 20 years. To halt the currently unfavorable trends it is essential that, in the sphere of the biosphere protection, a network of natural genetic reservations be established to concentrate endangered species of freely living creatures and wildy growing plants for the duration of the effects caused by harmful factors and to assure that legislative and territorial protection be granted to this network. At the same time it is necessary to establish genetic banks to preserve the genetic material of endangered species of organisms (seed material, tissue cultures, etc.). To save dying species of organisms it is also necessary to strengthen the functions of botanical gardens and zoos. With respect to economically utilizable organisms it is necessary to devote attention to the development of genetic banks for cultivated crops (concentration of all their thus far accessible forms and testing of

their utilization under extreme conditions while cultivating new forms, etc.) and of genetic bases in the forest economy (for the preservation of species and forms which are even obsolete from the standpoint of production but which can no longer be replaced and their utilization as seed plantations for the preservation and enrichment of starting material for use in further selection and cultivation). Similarly, it is necessary to verify this status of the genetic base pertaining to domestic animals from the standpoint of the long-term goals of agricultural production and preserving the richest possible base of genetic material.

## 2. Application of Ecologic Requirements in Management

### Ecological Viewpoints in the Development of Production Forces

In the area of decisionmaking processes it is necessary to achieve a status in which information of an ecological character becomes an unneglected component of the set of information for the decision process, tied to the secondary data base of the Integrated Information System (ISU) of the territory.

The limits of tolerability for the individual natural regions of Czechoslovakia, including their stressing by development of economic and social activities, will be established on the basis of the general ecologic picture for Czechoslovakia. Thus, overly stressed regions will be specified, as will regions reserved for relevant forms of economic and other activities. In a further stage the energy and material balance of the territory of Czechoslovakia will have to be judged by region.

In the past period urbanization processes took place primarily in the form of adaptation of residential structures to changes brought about by the development of industry. Future industrial development, on the other hand, must be capable of adapting, to a certain extent, to existing or new conditions and, thus, actively contribute to the realization of an urban policy which would create the optimum environment for the life of man. This policy will be based on the concept of long-term development of urbanization and on the structure of dwelling settlements.

In assuring the comprehensive development of cities with regard to the environment, it will be necessary in some areas to further strengthen the task and jurisdiction of national committees which are responsible for the coordination of sectoral and municipal interests as well as local and all-societal requirements and needs. The most important problems affecting the environment in Czechoslovakia are concentrated in areas having large concentrations of energy and industrial potentials and human habitats, particularly in the sub-Krusne Hory basin and in the capital city of Prague.

For the ensuing period it is necessary to concentrate attention in these two most highly stressed regions, particularly upon the acceleration of the realization of investment projects, in close conjunction with measures which have already been adopted.

The key parameters for the environment for the 8th Five-Year Plan, with an outlook toward the year 2000, will be given by the character and overall intentions of scientific-technical development. In the immediate future it is primarily necessary to solve tasks aimed at eliminating negative ecological effects of existing economic development; these face the highest risk as a result of procrastination.

The elimination of negative influences of production processes upon the environment must already be solved in the research, development, planning, and decisionmaking stages.

Subsequent strategy will be aimed primarily at:

- 1) restructuring production programs within the framework of the overall reconstruction of the Czechoslovak economy;
- 2) recycling materials and energy, particularly through the introduction of technologies producing little quantities of scrap and "closed technologies";
- 3) modernization of facilities for capturing, utilizing, and eliminating undesirable wastes of production processes;
- 4) attainment of a higher level of harmonization of economic and social requirements with ecological possibilities of the natural environment;
- 5) adjustments of product parameters (machines, installations, structures) so as to prevent damage to the natural environment.

#### Principles of the State Concept

Care for the environment over the past 15 years has become one of the determining factors in the growth of the standard of living and, in some regions, even one of the limiting factors affecting development of production forces. As a result of its economic and social influences this problem has an ever more growing effect on the opinion orientation of the population and is becoming ever more specifically a factor even in international relations.

So as to expressly lower the further growth of pollution during the course of the 8th Five-Year Plan it will be necessary, in conjunction with the Directives for the Preparation of the 8th Five-Year Plan, to work out possibilities for investing some Kcs 17.5 billion in structures having to do with clean air, clean water, and waste (primarily with respect to the removal of old and persisting sources of pollution). In order to halt the growth of pollution an investment input of approximately Kcs 40 billion will be necessary.

To achieve a substantial increase in the quality of the living environment by the year 2000 and in conjunction with the expansion of production, assembly, and construction capacities it is anticipated that an additional approximately Kcs 60 billion of investments will be required to finance the production and development of facilities to protect the environment.

The immediate future time frames will be characterized by the necessity to solve a number of accumulated problems connected with the installation of facilities to capture and liquidate harmful substances emanating from current sources of pollution. The principles of the concept primarily establish the long-term direction of development, consisting of the integration of the aspects of care for the environment into the structure of national economic plans, a strengthening of ties between scientific-technical and investment development with development of the economy and of society, in influencing effective restructuring of the national economy from the standpoint of lowering its energy-intensive and raw material-intensive nature and increasing its ecological safety and in the consistent "ecologization" of production technologies in branches of the economy operating in the countryside and those exploiting natural resources.

The 1990's, at which the principles of the concept are aimed in conjunction with approved plans for the development of the national economy for the period 1986-1990, must be characterized by a transition from the expensive and not always effective remedies of arising damage to changes of the entire concept in which ecological aspects, aspects of protection and formation of the environment, and the rational utilization of natural resources become a logical, integral part of economic and social developments.

The preservation of the ecological balance through improving the living environment represents a nonalternative goal which must be assured. No social goal in socialist society must be realized at the expense of damaging the ecological balance and of making the environment worse.

At the same time the principles of the concept form the basic prerequisites for achieving the principle according to which workers in industrial, construction, agricultural enterprises, and in service industries must be assured of conditions for productive work and work which is not harmful to the health. The basic intention of strategy in this area is effective integration of ecologic findings into planning and management processes in the future.

The fundamentals of the state concept for the creation and protection of the environment and the rational utilization of natural resources must be worked out in sectoral and territorial concepts of environmental care and appropriate implementation programs, particularly in the following areas:

#### I. Protection and Utilization of Water Resources:

- A. assure consistent protection and rational utilization of water resources;
- B. increase the accumulation of water from today's 15 percent to 20 percent by the year 1995 and 25 percent by the year 2000;
- C. through investments of Kcs 10.8 billion in budgetary costs reduce the growth of water pollution by the year 1990 to about 348,000 tons per year of BSK's and to 421,000 tons per year of insoluble materials and, through additional investment activities, ensure a decline of water pollution by the year 1995 from a level of 305,000 tons per year of BSK's and 385,000 tons per year of insoluble substances;



D. eliminate exceptions from the water purity law pertaining to the most important sources of pollution by the year 2000 and, at the same time, expressly limit the issuance of further exemptions and tighten up the issuance of such exemptions.

To fulfill these goals the following are particularly essential:

1. expand and accelerate hydrogeological, hydrological, hydrobiological, and hygienic research over the entire territory (with preference given to regions which are already stressed today) to the level essential to the evaluation of surface water resources from the standpoint of utilization and classification of reserves of underground water. Investment activity should be aimed at utilizing adequately rich resources and, at the same time, take into account both broader hydrogeological ties, as well as the real capacities of the resources. In regions which are potentially threatened with respect to groundwater establish parameters for the ecologic, economic, and all-societal optimum management of the soil. Undertake preventive indicator borings in the vicinity of important sources of groundwater and near potential sources of pollution. Detail the principles of managing in territories which are traversed by domestic water supplies more precisely than heretofore;
2. strengthen the water management functions of forest stands over the entire territory of the state;
3. regulate waterways while undertaking drainage operations pertaining to agricultural land, while regulating small waterways and creating small water reservoirs to assure optimum moisture conditions for the entire vegetative period and to assure the maximum impoundment of water in the countryside;
4. support the creation of accumulation areas for water resulting from showers to increase the production of pure energy, to achieve minimal through-flow rates, to improve the quality of water in waterways, to assure their economic utilization, and to solve the problem of protection against floods;
5. create conditions for the achievement of a balanced water regime and an even water balance, particularly in watersheds and regions which are passive with respect to water management;
6. strengthen mechanical and structural capacities for the construction of water purification plants, including solutions to the problem of surcharges for the establishment of ecological structures within the framework of rationalizing the pricing system;
7. assure the creation of new and the intensification of existing water purification plants in the vicinity of decisive sources of pollution, taking into account their maximum contribution to the purity of water in the waterway and in the watershed. Evaluate existing types of small wastewater purification plants, complete the development and initiate production and assure the establishment of selected types of small wastewater purification plants. Together with the construction industry, make effective use of all additional construction capacity outside of the area of jurisdiction of the construction industry to assure the construction of wastewater treatment plants;

8. together with provisions in the sphere of managing in the countryside, devote fundamental attention to open problems of technology to produce potable water and assure the technically progressive level of drinking water preparation;

9. solve the conflict between supplying the population with drinking water and cleaning municipal wastewaters and harmonize future development of housing construction with the construction of appropriately large wastewater treatment facilities;

10. increase the degree of recirculating water in technological processes. Devote maximum attention to replacing drinking water used for industrial purposes with technological water and introduce strict rationalization measures with respect to managing water. Introduce progressive technologies with respect to new or modernized enterprises using little water and generating little wastewater and gradually make a transition to the use of wasteless technologies.

#### 11. Protection and Utilization of Soil:

A. overcome sectoral barriers in utilizing and protecting the soil and consider the soil inventory of Czechoslovakia as a whole;

B. maintain and continue to increase the quality of agricultural soil to assure the permanent development of soil fertility;

C. through a complex of technical, technological, and ecological measures, halt the growth of erosion damage to agricultural soil by the year 1990 and aim at reducing areas damaged by erosion from today's more than 50 percent to 30 percent by the year 2000;

D. assure the further growth of agricultural production through rationalization measures leading to reductions in energy inputs into the production processes (for example, nutrients, pesticides) required per unit of production by 20 percent by the year 2000.

To accomplish this it is necessary to:

1. reevaluate the current structure of the soil inventory from the point of view of safeguarding the soil as a permanent and irreplaceable source for feeding the population, for being the basic link in the formation of water resources and a balanced water regime, and a key element in the ecological stability of the countryside;

2. further reduce the tendencies to reduce the soil inventory, particularly the inventory of agricultural and forest land to benefit capital construction and other forms of utilization which permanently exclude their biological production functions and functions in the ecologic balance of the countryside;

3. assure that the engineering branches produce agricultural equipment which guarantees a higher degree of operability, minimum compaction of the soil, and a rational application of agricultural chemicals;

4. more sensitively approach proposing and realizing management procedures applicable to agricultural soil as well as approaches to emphasizing measures in such a way that they not pursue only short-term production goals but that they take full account of ecological possibilities and limits given by individual regions. Find comprehensive solutions to protecting soil against water and wind erosion in broader territorial relationships and assign priority to further working out cumulative territorial adjustments in regions which are severely threatened by erosion. Introduce new valorizations of soil quality in accord with soil-ecological units into routine practice in an accelerated manner;

5. through an optimum ratio between organic and inorganic fertilizer, through improving the content of organic matter in the ground, and through improving the biological, physical, and chemical characteristics of the soil and through optimization of nutrient dosages and dosages of plant protection agents and forms of their application, achieve an essential increase in the efficiency of agricultural plant nutrition, a lowering of the energy-intensive nature of the technologies used in plant production, and a minimization of ecological and hygienic risks. Within the framework of developing integrated plant protection give preference to ecological and biological principles of protecting agricultural crops. Minimize the application of chemical plant protection agents by air and, at the same time increase the quality and assortment of application forms pertaining to agricultural chemicals;

6. from the standpoint of legislation and administration and economic instruments work out principles for the active care of green strips and corridors of scattered trees and shrubbery in the agricultural soil inventory, for the care of soil-protecting and water-protecting growths, for the permanent thorn-bush inventory and other ecologically stable systems impacting on the agricultural soil inventory.

### III. Care of Forest Areas:

As a result of the delay in the effects of atmospheric pollution on forest stands through the actions of the soil and because of long reproduction periods measures adopted in the immediate future will not essentially be manifested in an improvement in the status of forest stands, even if the production of emissions is reduced as planned. Consequently, the overall strategy of solving problems in this sphere requires a reduction in the effects caused by negative influences upon forest stands, a maximum possible maintenance of the fulfillment of the most basic functions of the forest and the gradual creation of conditions for improving the production and extraproduction functions of forests following the termination of stress by emissions; toward this end it is necessary to:

1. optimize cultivation and extraction measures in forest stands from the standpoint of their present and anticipated status and their function in protecting the soil, in forming water resources, and in influencing the water regime of the countryside, production of high-quality lumber, and maintenance and strengthening of the ecologic stability of the countryside;



2. priority attention in engineering industries should be paid to the development and production (or importation) of mechanization systems for cultivation work and extraction operations which correspond to the specific conditions of the natural environment of Czechoslovakia and the status of its violation;

3. despite the undisputable urgency of adjusting soil reaction and improving the nutrition of impoverished forest stands to the extent mentioned in the Government Resolution No 353/1984 approach these incursions with the maximum amount of circumspection, particularly with regard to the possibility of significantly worsening the quality of water resources and causing irreversible damage to the soil life by exterminating a broad spectrum of soil organisms. Consistent preference should be devoted to basic principles of forest management--the principle of permanence--even at the expense of the production effect in a near-time time frame;

4. in the scientific-technical, production, and investment sphere of forest management attention should be focused particularly on the rationalization of production pertaining to seedlings, which should correspond in its extent and composition to the assortment of present and future needs of forest function fulfillment, on verifying and introducing additional varieties and forms of timber which are resistant to emissions in combination with various specific natural conditions, on active development of the genetic base of forest fibers, both as to preservation (genetic banks of endangered and disappearing varieties and forms), as well as with respect to expanding the genetic inventory to meet the needs of forest management under constantly more demanding conditions, on the prevention of the development involved in the spread of emission damage involving stands at the beginning of their damage cycles, particularly the "ecologization" of cultivation and extraction measures, on the systematic reconstruction of replacement stands in areas in which forest stands have died off;

5. for the purpose of fulfilling these goals reflect the results of research tasks aimed at the problem of emission damage of natural resources without delay across the entire area of impacted and threatened regions of Czechoslovakia in the form of forest management plans and operational measures involving management activities.

#### IV. Protection of the Atmosphere:

In protecting the atmosphere the fundamental strategy of lowering emissions is based on assuring an increasing amount of capital construction, beginning in the period 1986-1990, which is aimed toward:

A. reducing the overall emission of sulfur dioxide and its flow across the borders, in conjunction with international obligations (that is, reducing by 30 percent compared to the level of 1980);

B. reducing overall emissions of nitrogen oxide at an appropriate ratio to declines in the emission of sulfur dioxide;

C. reducing the overall quantity of solid particle emissions below the level of 1 million tons per year.

To achieve this strategy it is essential particularly that:

1. all available methods to lower emissions resulting from combustion of coal and additional technological processes be utilized with an emphasis on the most significant sources of pollution;

2. in conjunction with programs for short-term, mid-term, and long-term measures worked out by interested industries, the innovation of separation equipment be accelerated, that all major sources of solid particle emissions be equipped with separators and that the necessary mechanical supplier capacities to achieve this end be strengthened. Also the elimination of sulfur from mid-size boilers should be verified. At the same time, and with the participation of all interested federal jurisdictions, the "desulfurization program" of large-scale electric power plants should be realized;

3. in industry technologies resulting in the minimum quantity of emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere should be verified and introduced. The problem of lowering emissions of fluorine, arsenic, heavy metals, and magnesite should be solved;

4. the gasification of minor and medium resources in the central portions of cities should be continued and increased attention should be devoted to the development of heat distribution activities in cities;

5. the necessary instrumentation and communications equipment to facilitate measurement of emissions and infiltrations should be assured or perhaps developed in order to facilitate development of forecasting and signalization systems designed to introduce effective regulatory measures in regions which are impacted by such things;

6. the rationalization program for conservation of fuels and energy as an effective instrument in limiting emissions through noncapital means should be intensified;

7. a long-range program of restructuring the national economy toward less energy-intensive models, including the gradual realization of the nuclear program as one of the ways to replace fossil fuels and, thus, reducing emissions in exposed regions, should be prepared and worked out.

#### V. Rational Utilization of Nonrenewable Natural Resources:

1. during the course of the 8th Five-Year Plan work out in more detail the overall concept of this problem as a dialectic part of the state policy for the creation and protection of the natural environment. In industrywide, kraj-, and okreswide concepts of creation and protection of the environment for the years 1985-1986 achieve the following:

2. proceed from the fact that our energy resources are predominantly also chemical raw materials and accord preferential treatment to their comprehensive utilization, together with minimizing their influences on the environment;

3. intensify and accelerate prospecting for natural gas and petroleum and, thus, facilitate their utilization;

4. apply the principle of rational utilization of natural resources in the sphere of mineral raw materials (utilizing the tipples of mines and wastes from former extractive enterprises and minimize the waste of mining and dressing plants) even in the sphere of nonmineral raw materials (particularly the extraction of gravel and sand and its encounters with protecting the soil inventory, water resources, and the water regime of the countryside);

5. in the sphere of fuels and energy bring the storage and utilization of accompanying raw materials in the extraction of brown coal (ceramic clays, alumina, sand, gravels, kaolin, bentonite, porcelanite, quartzite, and brickmaking raw materials) into harmony with applicable legislation;

6. require that variations be worked out for every intention to expand the extraction of a certain raw material from the standpoint of the territory of the entire state and of long-term interests of society, which also encompass an evaluation of the economic intensity of various forms of extracting the deposits (not only profits for the industry itself but also losses for other industries) and their ecologic consequences. In the event of extraction under extremely unfavorable conditions (risks of landslides or subsidence of overburden with manifestations on the surface, disruption of extensive water reserves, decline in the fertility of the soil or dying off of the forest in extensive regions, etc., demand the objectivization of the all-societal risks of extraction by state expert opinion to the same extent to which the aspects of the actual extraction are worked out.

#### VI. Waste Management:

A. proceed from the principle that every producer of wastes is responsible for its economic utilization or possibly its harmless liquidation or storage. The directives for the 8th Five-Year Plan are considering investment costs for the period of 1986-1990 to the extent of Kcs 2.1 billion for this area and additional increases for the period 1991-1995.

In the ensuing period it is necessary to:

1. increase the utilization of municipal wastes from today's 5 percent to 25 percent by the year 1995 and to 40 percent by the year 2000;

2. after the year 1990 permit only managed storage of waste with guarantees of recultivation after storage activities have been completed;

3. in individual areas of the national economy work out programs for the utilization of waste as a source of secondary raw materials or energy, possibly

assuring their unobjectionable elimination or storage in conjunction with valid territorial planning documentation and in agreement with national committees;

4. in all economic organizations take into account the intensive utilization of raw materials entering the production process, the minimization of waste generation and orient all production programs toward technologies generating little or no waste and the economic utilization of secondary raw materials;

5. during the period of the 8th Five-Year Plan and in all economic sectors conceptually work out the problems of technologies producing little or no waste as one of the key elements for restructuring the national economy;

6. at the level of the national committees work out programs for utilizing municipal waste as a source of secondary raw materials or energy and store in an unobjectionable manner only unusable remainders. At the same time make sure that national committees expand their technical facilities for both utilizing as well as the effective elimination and storage of unusable waste;

7. for purposes of utilizing waste as a source of raw materials and energy assure that engineering sectors produce mechanical installations, including facilities for processing municipal waste in operations facilitating the sorting out of metals and glass and facilities which can compost organic matter. Give priority treatment to processing wastes which are usable for the feeding of domestic animals and for the production of organic fertilizers;

8. devote extraordinary attention to solving the problem of particularly dangerous wastes, particularly the identification of funds and capacities for the creation of universally secure storage facilities for these wastes at suitable localities.

## VII. Minimizing the Stress on the Environment Caused by Foreign Substances:

A. gradually achieve stable fulfillment of all Czechoslovak norms and use limitations customarily used in foreign trade and governing the content of foreign substances in soil, water, and in agricultural and foodstuffs processing, particularly:

1. assuring the adoption of resolutions and the further expansion, in processing facilities, of the independent system of monitoring harmful substances in the entire food chain (soil, water, organisms, food products);

2. specify and tighten up standards for the penetration of harmful residues into the entire food chain in such a way that excessive accumulation of harmful substances in the natural environment and in food products would be prevented in sufficient time;

3. amend and augment legal standards and methodological regulations governing the creation of higher ecological and hygienic safety by minimizing the stress caused to the environment by foreign substances;



4. assure the testing of all new substances entering into production processes, into direct consumption by the population, or those which are otherwise used in the national economy from the standpoint of their influence upon the environment. Particularly determine the possibilities of these substances entering or escaping into the environment and their basic characteristics (for example, toxicity, persistence, distribution);

5. work out a concept for a pricing policy aimed at encompassing the content of residual toxic substances as a qualitative criteria in the formation of food product prices.

#### VIII. Protection of the Biosphere:

A. halt the trends toward serious impoverishment of the wealth of living organisms in nature and create conditions for the survival, propagation, and preservation of genetic varieties of all freely living species of fauna and flora;

B. at the same time create conditions for the preservation of the richest possible base of genetic material pertaining to economically utilizable organisms.

Toward this end it is particularly necessary to:

1. assure the protection of endangered species within the framework of protecting the entire ecosystem in a broader countryside context, both through the form of actual protected territories, as well as through a differentiated system of care for individual components of the countryside in conjunction with its ecological importance, its production value, and its urbanistic use in the future;

2. establish a network of natural genetic reservations for the concentration of endangered species of freely living creatures and wildy growing plants for the duration of the influence of harmful substances and assure the protection of this network through legislation and territorial measures;

3. find basic solutions to the problem of genetic banks for seed materials and tissue cultures of threatened or dying species, making possible the revival and spread of organisms which are disappearing today after the principal culprits of negative factors decline. In an effort to save dying species of organisms the functions of botanical gardens and zoos should also be strengthened;

4. with respect to economically utilizable organisms devote attention to the development of genetic banks for cultivated plants (by concentrating all their thus far accessible forms and by testing their utilization under extreme conditions, during the cultivation of new forms, etc.) and genetic bases in the forest economy, designed to preserve even stands, varieties, and forms which are obsolete in terms of production but which cannot be replaced and their utilization as seed plantations for the preservation and enrichment of starting material for additional selection and cultivation. Similarly, verify the



status of the genetic base for domestic animals from the standpoint of long-term goals of agricultural production and preservation of the richest possible base of genetic materials.

#### IX. Ecologic Optimization of Management in the Countryside

A. through the use of instruments of territorial and regional planning and management of the development of various branches eliminate the most serious conflicts between economic requirements levied on the countryside and natural resources and the ecologic possibilities of the natural environment by 1995, particularly in territories which are extremely heavily stressed and in areas which have irreplaceable natural resources;

B. by the year 2000 renew the ecologic stability of the countryside over 80 percent of the territory, that is to say, renew the ability of the ecosystem to overcome the disruptive civilizational influences primarily with its own mechanisms.

To gradually achieve these goals it is essential to:

1. orient capital construction in agricultural and forestry enterprises and in the water management economy in such a way that they would guarantee ecologically optimum and socially durable solutions;
2. achieve the required degree of ecologic stability of the countryside and to preserve the riches of the biosphere and the variety of the ecosystem, gradually isolate individual ecologically detrimental formations in the countryside through a network of stable and stabilizing ecosystems, particularly through the integration of all territories having specialized protective regimes (including the specification of forms of their ecologically rational management) into a single system of ecologic stability;
3. in the decisionmaking process achieve a status in which information of ecologic character would become an unforgotten component of the set of information needed for the decision process, in conjunction with the secondary data base of the integrated information system pertaining to the territory;
4. in economic management apply the principles of differentiated management in the countryside in conjunction with the degree of its stress by negative factors or with the degree of protection of natural resources (including economic instruments--subsidies, loans, preferential limits, etc., and appropriate measures in setting the production plan or the extraction plan for these regions);
5. in regions which are disrupted by extraction devote substantially more attention to recultivation work. Carry out simple recultivation (by greening up the area, etc.) immediately after terminating extraction. In contrast to the currently predominating single-purpose recultivation, which follows the original structure of the soil inventory but does not take account of broader ecologic ties, place emphasis on the comprehensive recultivation of entire ecosystems which will contribute to the rapid renewal of the most basic ecologic

and social functions of the territory and will create the basis for the rational formation of new countryside after extraction is terminated. In this spirit it is necessary to eliminate even surviving legislative and methodological barriers and to create the necessary economic instruments;

6. support and expand the authority, jurisdiction, and responsibility of national committees as suprabranch administrators of a given region. In this connection, find a final solution for the ties between territorial, regional, and national economic plans and branch-oriented management of production enterprises from the central and middle management link and the suprabranch management pertaining to development of the region as exercised by the national committee;

7. within the framework of the organizational structure of the kraj national committee and the okres national committee gradually create conditions for establishing the position of kraj and okres ecologists which would implement all-societal interests stemming from the principles of the state concept of creating and protecting the environment; this should be done in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior for the Czech Socialist Republic and the Ministry of Interior for the Slovak Socialist Republic and the ministries of labor and social affairs of both the CSR and the SSR and in line with work which was done on the system of management designed to create and protect the environment (CSSR Government Resolution No 243/1984);

8. within the framework of the work done on the system of management for creating and protecting the environment (CSSR Government Resolution No 243/1984) solve the legislative, administrative, and economic prerequisites for establishing central coordination for the countryside. At the same time consider including special protection for nature into this coordination function. In conjunction with the preparation of central coordination of the countryside within the framework of a new system of managing care for the environment, consider the possibilities of creating conditions for the gradual establishment of inspection organs responsible for individual components of the natural environment, subordinate to the production sphere.

#### X. Urbanization

A. through an active urbanistic policy, particularly through the development of centers of habitation, through localization of industrial enterprises, and through economic stimulation and social motivation, direct migration tendencies of the population in such a way that they would be in harmony with the requirements for the rational utilization of the production potential of individual regions;

B. particular attention should be devoted to selected rural areas and industrial and extractive agglomerations.

Toward this end it is necessary to:

1. take into account established tendencies of area development pertaining to basic systems in territories and the persistence of existing area dwelling

structures and the displacement of production forces, as well as to develop principles established by the governments in developing urbanization and residential settlements in the CSR and the SSR, create optimum conditions for the effective displacement and concentration of production forces and nonproduction activities and of the population;

2. create conditions for continuing the process of overcoming the differences between urban and rural areas and, in addition to direct urbanization and concentration of the population into cities and their hinterland, simultaneously support even indirect urbanization, primarily through the expansion of positive aspects of the urban way of life and urban civilization and cultural standards and through improvements in transport conditions;

3. simultaneously with the formation of a firm base for the skeleton of developing the territory, created by a system of principal development areas and residential centers and basic corridors of the technical infrastructure, create conditions supporting the variety of dwelling and housing forms;

4. make maximum use of the agricultural production potential of other territories which lie outside the agglomeration and outside intensively urbanized areas. Toward this end stabilize the necessary manpower in suitable residential centers;

5. intensify the system of measures designed to reduce migratory tendencies brought about by population movements out of stressed regions;

6. in the interest of evaluating the level of the environment, work out a unified methodology which will be the basis for identifying stressed areas;

7. increase the protection of the population in residential units against the unfavorable effect of noise.

XI. in the Capital City of Czechoslovakia, Prague, and in the Sub-Krušné Hory Basin:

A. in the capital city of Prague, specifically:

1. speed up the elimination of unsuitable production processes, of heat distribution, and the elimination and utilization of solid municipal wastes;

2. orient activities intended to improve the cleanliness of the atmosphere toward the central part of the city, including additional gasification operations;

3. solve the problem of the purity of waterways and the construction of a central wastewater processing plant;

4. solve the problem of wastes, increase the hygiene of the city, and limit the areas in which wastes are stored;

5. through further realization of the basic communications network expressly render the residential portion of the city more quiet;

6. equip the technical infrastructure, increase the level of services in conjunction with the importance of the capital city of a socialist state, expand the green areas and increase their beauty and attractiveness, and provide for the comfort of the population of the capital city of Prague through a higher quality of recreational and physical training facilities;

7. aim the measures intended to improve the living environment in Prague in a priority manner at the most impacted parts of the capital city;

B. In the sub-Krusne Hory basin concentrate particularly on:

1) fundamentally limiting and gradually minimizing the devastation of the ecological system and the environment in the sub-Krusne Hory basin and primarily solve the problem of air pollution with the object in mind of lowering gaseous and solid emissions which threaten disaster situations. Secondly, solve the problem of water purity and supplying the populace with high-quality drinking water. To achieve these goals:

8. equip electric power plants with modern electric separators on a priority basis. Prepare and realize the "desulfurization program" in large-scale power plants, work out a variant for establishing a processing plant to accomplish comprehensive chemical and energy processing of inferior coal;

9. devote extraordinary attention to heat distribution activities and to transforming some energy blocks to heat generating cycles and joining them to the central heat distribution system;

10. verify fluid combustion connected with desulfurization and, in the event of positive results, accomplish the construction of larger boilers in the North Bohemia Kraj;

11. prepare a program for the elimination of production processes which violate the environment from the centers of cities and agglomerations which are excessively impacted by negative effects;

12. develop gasification in the sub-Krusne Hory basin for cities and improve the technical infrastructure;

13. continue recultivating devastated and unused lands.

XII. In the Capital City of the SSR, Bratislava, and in the Ostrava-Karvina Industrial Region:

A. in Bratislava concentrate particularly upon:

1. removing unsuitable production processes from the central parts of the city;

2. develop the gasification of the city;
3. gradually change the production process at the Juraj Dimitrov Chemical Plant to the use of less objectionable technologies;
4. by further rebuilding the transportation system, lower the number of inhabitants stressed by noise;
5. establish a wastewater treatment plant for the city sector of Petrzalka;
- B. in the Ostrava-Karvina industrial region concentrate particularly on:
  6. continuation in limiting solid particle emissions from metallurgical establishments, electric power plants, coking batteries, and chemical enterprises;
  7. devote increased attention to supplying water to areas which are passive with regard to water management and increase the recirculation of used industrial water;
  8. prepare a program to protect the Beskydy and Jeseník Mountains in conjunction with planned mine extraction;
  9. assure the renovation of bridges, highways, sewer lines, electric lines, etc., which have been damaged by mining activity.

#### XIII. In Scientific-Technical Development:

A. concentrate the capacity of the scientific research and design base upon solving the most important contemporary and long-range problems faced by the environment and assure their mutual connection with investment, production, and exploitation activity, and with the sphere of the decision processes in the framework of the state goal-oriented program A-12 entitled "Creation and Protection of the Environment" as one of the main programs of the State Concept for the Creation and Protection of the Environment and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources.

#### XIV. In Capital Construction:

1. adjust the method of planning, identifying, and tying investments to special purposes with the goal of providing priority solutions to the principal sources of environmental pollution;
2. create conditions for expanding construction and technological capacities for the realization of ecological investments;
3. deny approval to investment actions which have not clearly excluded potential risks for violating the environment, including phased investments or partial construction which would make possible the deferral of the construction of installations to protect the environment;



4. more consistently subordinate the location of new investment projects to the standpoint of protecting agricultural and forest land;
5. in a binding manner make sure that the plan for the development of the national economy includes the preparation and realization of investment projects designed to protect the environment;
6. give preferential treatment to the reconstruction and modernization of those capital projects which, in addition to providing energy and economic benefits, simultaneously provide assurance that the environment will be improved. In making decisions pertaining to investments for environmental purposes specifically give preferential treatment to the capital city of Prague and the area in the sub-Krusne Hory basin;
7. perfect the system of evaluating investment activities and important projects in the area of managing the countryside and utilizing natural resources through the instruments of territorial and regional planning and state expert opinions pertaining to such investments and, for this purpose, charge selected design and research organizations with the function of becoming specialized work sites for the concurrent evaluation of investments from the standpoint of their effect on the environment;
8. in investment policy consistently apply ecologic standpoints and, thus, achieve a quality transition from the area of solving consequences to the area of prevention.

XV. In the Legislative Area:

- A. eliminate the fragmentation and disunity in the legislative treatment of individual components of the environment and strengthen the authority of the law in this sphere. Toward this end:
  1. conduct an analysis of valid legal standards and existing concepts of legal treatment of care for the environment and propose necessary amendments or possibly new legal regulations. Assure their mutual harmony from the standpoint of active care for the environment and finalize the administrative (coordination) questions and economic interrelationships;
  2. prepare the proposal for a new law on protecting the atmosphere which will intensify the function of economic instruments which can be used against the polluter;
  3. prepare a proposal for the principles of a law pertaining to the collection and utilization or elimination or unobjectionable storage of waste material;
  4. review the effect of preparing proposals for principles of a new law pertaining to plant production which would include the integrated nourishment and protection of plants and would reduce the ecological and hygienic risks of this process;

5. amend the regulations dealing with compensation for damages caused by emissions to agriculture and the forest economy;
6. issue a legal regulation governing the modification of land parcels, taking into account the extraproduction function of agriculture and the protection of the natural environment, in addition to the production viewpoint;
7. propose measures designed to limit the decline in forest areas and their more effective protection;
8. speed up the amendment of the law on state protection of nature.

#### XVI. In Planning and Management:

Reproduction of the living environment is an integral component of the entire reproduction process and it is, therefore, essential to make sure that ecologic viewpoints are consistently followed at all levels of management and planning in socioeconomic development.

A. Stress the essential nature of making a transition to preventive measures in planning the needs of the environment in such a way that, in contrast to the present status, measures leading to minimum pollution and maximum limitation of the negative effects of pollution upon the environment are emphasized by applying consistent viewpoints throughout the entire structure of the national economic plan.

To achieve these goals it is necessary to:

1. start out from concrete knowledge and the needs of individual regions in working out proposals and concepts and measures and, on their basis, formulate the principal tasks for the individual branches of the national economy;
2. in every economic organization work out a program of measures to protect the environment and start off from the principle that every organization which produces harmful substances and pollutes the environment is responsible for the damage caused and all its consequences;
3. evaluate the level of economic activity of enterprises also from the view of their influence upon the environment and connect this factor with the material incentives paid to responsible workers;
4. comment on the goals and intentions of the state plan for the development of the national economy and evaluate it from the standpoint of anticipated effects upon the environment;
5. work out a set of economic, legal, administrative, and other instruments to protect the environment which would have an effect, both directly and indirectly, on the actual or potential producer of pollution and, thus, exert an influence on the sphere of production and consumption primarily through the following:

5.1. by systematically applying ecological requirements in binding norms and standards and their modifications;

5.2. by stimulating the economic utilization of natural resources, particularly by increasing savings and by the regulation of consumption of raw materials, by utilizing substitute sources, processing usable waste materials, and minimizing energy and material inputs into production processes;

5.3. by reevaluating the structure of final products from the standpoint of utility characteristics of these products with the goal of limiting the production of undesirable wastes, including solutions pertaining to the ready exchange of the most stressed and failure-prone components;

5.4. by introducing and utilizing production processes which facilitate a high productivity of labor without violating the ecologic stability of the countryside;

5.5. by channeling and interesting investors in the realization of projects leading to increased care for the environment;

5.6. by implementing innovations in the area of technology involved in new purification processes and installations with a goal of increasing their effectiveness and lowering their costs;

6. work out a comprehensive control system for the fulfillment of assigned measures in the area of creating and protecting the environment and in the area of the rational utilization of natural resources and include this problem in the system of control activities.

#### XVII. In Education and Publicity:

A. direct educational and publicity activities at all age and social groups of the population and at endeavors to intensify the participation and interest of the populace in activities which will benefit the environment;

B. simultaneously, perfect ideological work in this sector, clarify the problems of the environment at the necessary specialist and political levels, and point out not only difficulties but ways to improve and publicize achieved successes.

In the area of education and publicity devote attention particularly to the following areas:

1. assure a further intensification of preschool and school education at all levels of schooling aimed at the problem of caring for the environment;

2. in enlightenment and other culturally educational institutions in the area of culture further intensify modern forms of extra school education in the area of caring for the environment;

3. in economic organizations work out plans for educating people to care for the environment and develop multilateral educational influences upon working collectives so they would assure such amounts of work and technological discipline which would be in full harmony with the requirements of the environment;
4. set qualification conditions and prerequisites for workers who are responsible for the fulfillment of tasks in the area of environmental protection and have the responsible central organs issue binding criteria;
5. systematically utilize the postmaturity and postgraduate study period on the job and use specialized courses to increase the level of technological discipline aimed at protecting the environment and purposefully place graduates of these courses in jobs;
6. in economic organizations develop and support the initiative of trade union organizations and organizations of the SSM and the CSVTS in organizing initiative actions to benefit the environment;
7. in national committees work out program solutions to specific actions to protect and create the environment in territorial units entrusted to them (kraj and okres concepts) and orient popular initiatives toward their realization;
8. orient Project "Z" [community self-improvement program] primarily into the area of active care for the environment, including investment activities (small wastewater purification plants, etc.);
9. in trade union organizations and organizations of the Socialist Union of Youth work out such measures which would lead workers to adhere to technological discipline and to reduce the number of disastrous releases of harmful substances into the water, the soil, the atmosphere, and the ecosystem.

#### XVIII. In International Cooperation:

1. utilize the international division of labor to render domestic research and other needs of the Czechoslovak national economy more efficient;
2. apply the results of scientific-technical research in the area of the environment in international trade;
3. participate in appropriate scientific-technical programs of international organizations (CEMA, UN), including participation in solving worldwide global problems involved with the protection of the environment;
4. follow research and development trends in the living environment throughout the world and exchange technical-economic information;
5. protect state political-economic interests in cases of environmental pollution crossing the state border (general international legal protection, standards and norms);

6. exert an influence upon the development of relations between countries having differing social systems and implement the policy of peace and ecologic security;

7. in bilateral cooperation join already concluded agreements and expand contractual cooperation, particularly with neighboring countries;

8. gradually expand participation in other international agreements in the area of the living environment.

The principles of the state concept for the creation and protection of the living environment and the rational utilization of natural resources stem from the tasks set by the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the area of the environment. They make it possible for all central organs of state administration in Czechoslovakia, in the CSR, and in the SSR to adopt a correct and purposeful orientation in working out the general aspects of the living environment which will become a starting point for a state policy on the environment, supported by the economic possibilities at the disposal of Czechoslovakia while respecting the requirements of improving the status of all its components.

The principles are conceived as a general position and it will depend on each of the central organs of state administration how initiatively they approach their working out for their specific conditions and how the principles of the concept will be reflected in general provisions pertaining to the environment valid for the 8th and 9th Five-Year Plan and in resulting realizational programs intended to care for the living environment.

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## MAY 1986 ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 26, 1986 p 2

[Article by Engineers Marie Hormannova and Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office, under the "Information on Plan Fulfillment" rubric: "May 1986"]

[Text] In May (and also from the beginning of the year), implementation of the planned tasks has been favorable overall, in spite of a certain persisting unevenness in plan fulfillment at some enterprises and organizations.

The volume of gross output in industry reached 68.3 billion korunas. This was 0.3 percent less than in the same month last year. After adjustment for the number of workdays (one fewer this year) and projecting the effect of continuous operations, average daily output in industry increased by 3.5 percent in May. The industrial enterprises fulfilled their production schedules 99.7 percent in May.

From the beginning of the year through May, gross output in industry increased by 2.6 percent over the same period last year; the increase of gross output targeted for the entire year is likewise 2.6 percent. Average daily output increased by 3.3 percent. The industrial enterprises jointly produced a gross output of 349 billion korunas (at the wholesale prices of 1 Jan 84) during the first five months, which is 41.4 percent of the planned annual target.

In January-May, fulfillment of gross output in the economic plans in industry was not quite even. While overall the production tasks were exceeded (by 0.4 percentage point), 283 of the industrial enterprises--or almost every third industrial enterprise--fell short of their planned gross outputs during the first five months.

In physical units, the economic production plan was exceeded in January-May for all principal industrial products, the most conspicuously for steel pipe and rolled stock.

Fulfillment of the planned commodity production in January-May was 100.4 percent, but within this there were shortfalls in the following planning groups: the electrotechnical industry, general engineering, the woodworking industry, the glass, ceramics and porcelain industry, and the leather, footwear and fur industry. The annual plan's target has been fulfilled 41.5 percent.

Basic Indicators of National Economy's Development in May 1986.  
Increases Over Comparable 1985 Period (in percent)

	<u>May</u>	<u>Jan- May</u>	<u>State plan<sup>1</sup></u>
Centrally Administered Industries			
deliveries for:			
- investments, at wholesale prices	.	-3.0	.
- domestic trade			
at wholesale prices	.	1.8	.
at retail prices	.	1.6	.
- export to socialist countries			
at wholesale prices	.	4.4	.
at prices f.o.b.	.	4.5	.
- export to nonsocialist countries			
at wholesale prices	.	-5.1	.
at prices f.o.b.	.	-4.8	.
- other sales for productive consumption			
and operations, at wholesale prices	.	1.6	.
volume of gross industrial output (at 1 Jan 84 prices)	-0.3	2.6	2.6
average number of employees	0.6	0.6	0.6
labor productivity based on gross output	-0.8	2.0	2.1
Construction			
construction work performed with own personnel	-2.3	4.1	2.9
average number of employees	1.0	0.6	1.1
labor productivity on construction's basic output	-3.3	3.4	1.8
housing units delivered by contracting enterprises			
to national committees	-6.6	-10.3	-26.0
Procurement			
slaughter animals (including poultry)	-0.9	-2.8	-0.5
milk	2.0	1.5	-2.0
eggs	-5.0	-4.6	0.1
Retail Turnover			
main trade systems	1.6	2.6	2.1
Foreign Trade			
export to socialist countries	.	4.0	2.2
export to nonsocialist countries	.	-6.6	0.2
import from socialist countries	.	1.4	1.4
import from nonsocialist countries	.	7.9	12.9

1. Relative to actual 1985 results; the labor indicators in industry and the indicators of foreign trade, relative to expected actual results in 1985.

During the first five months of this year, adjusted value added in industry reached 118 billion korunas, an increase of 4.9 percent over the same period last year. In the breakdown of their economic plans for the period from the beginning of January through the end of May, the industrial enterprises fulfilled this indicator 99.2 percent. The shortfall was due primarily to the 409 enterprises (more than 37 percent of the total number of enterprises) that failed to fulfill their plan.

The labor indicators in industry developed in accordance with the goals of the annual state plan. The average number of workers increased by 0.6 percent from the beginning of the year through the end of May. Labor productivity, based on gross output, increased by 2.0 percent. Primarily the rise of labor productivity accounted for the increase in gross output. Based on adjusted value added, labor productivity during the first five months of this year increased by 4.3 percent over the same period last year.

The planned tasks for sales of the industrial output in January-May were carried out successfully with deliveries to all the principal destinations, although not all enterprises fulfilled the plan. Fulfillment was uneven particularly in the case of deliveries for productive consumption and operations (there were shortfalls at more than 40 percent of the enterprises). Nearly 39 percent of the enterprises exporting to nonsocialist countries this year had shortfalls in their deliveries for export to such countries. In the case of deliveries for investment, there were shortfalls at nearly 35 percent of the enterprises.

In construction, the enterprises delivered in May 8.7 billion korunas' worth of construction work performed with their own personnel, which is 2.3 percent less than in May of last year. With adjustments to compensate for the difference in the number of workdays, however, the growth rate of construction work in place approximated also in May the growth rate that the annual state plan calls for. In May, the average daily output in construction increased by 2.6 percent.

From the beginning of January through the end of May, the growth of the volume of construction work the enterprises performed with their own personnel was faster (index 104.1) than what the annual state plan calls for (index 102.9). The average daily output increased by 5.1 percent during the first five months; overall fulfillment of the construction enterprises' production schedules was roughly 100 percent, even though more than 44 percent of the enterprises failed to fulfill their plans entirely. Fulfillment of the annual state plan in terms of construction work in place was 37.8 percent by the end of May; construction work that the enterprises performed with their own personnel in January-May amounted to 37 billion korunas. From the beginning of the year through the end of May, adjusted value added in construction increased by 6.3 percent; the construction enterprises fulfilled this indicator of the plan 100.3 percent. The increases in construction work in place, and in adjusted value added, can be attributed primarily to the rise in labor productivity. Employment in construction rose more slowly than what the state plan calls for. In housing construction, the contracting enterprises exceeded the plan. During the first five months of this year, the contracting enterprises delivered a total of 11,121 housing units to the national committees.

In agriculture, 96.9 percent of the planned sugar-beet acreage was thinned by 3 June; perennial forage crops were harvested on 34.4 percent of the planned acreage; and by that date the first mowing was completed on 102,600 hectares of meadows, which is 15 percent of the area planned. In livestock production, the May procurement schedule was exceeded for slaughter cattle, milk and eggs; but there were shortfalls in the procurement of slaughter hogs and slaughter poultry.

The annual state plan for the procurement of slaughter animals, including poultry, was fulfilled 40.2 percent during the first five months. During January-May, in comparison with the same period last year, the changes in procurement volumes were as follows: slaughter animals, down by 21,400 metric tons; slaughter poultry, up by 235 metric tons; milk, up by 35.8 million liters; and eggs, down by 60 million eggs.

Public transport hauled 55.7 million tons of freight in May, 1.3 percent less than in May of last year. The 260.5 million tons of freight hauled in January through May is 40.3 percent of the annual plan's target and 2.7 percent more than in the same period last year (including increases of 3.4 percent in rail freight, 1.4 percent at the CSAD [Czechoslovak State Motor Transport], and 25.8 percent in inland navigation). Overall fulfillment of the economic plan for freight transportation in January-May was 100.4 percent. Measured in terms of standard freight car units, the average number of freight cars loaded during a 24-hour period increased by 2.4 percent in the January-May period. The average turnaround time per freight car unit in January-May was shortened to 4.05 days, or by 1.5 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

In domestic trade, the retail turnover's growth rate slowed down in comparison with recent months: organizations of the main trade systems sold 20.8 billion korunas of merchandise in May, 1.6 percent less than during the same month of last year. The Shoe Stores, the Textile Stores, and the Furniture Stores had lower retail turnovers in May than a year ago. The January-May retail turnover of the main trade systems increased by 2.6 percent over the same period last year and amounted to 38.3 percent of the annual plan.

In foreign trade, export and import developed favorably in trade with socialist countries. From January through May, 38.3 percent of the annual state plan's export to socialist countries and 38.7 percent of its import from these countries were fulfilled. In trade with nonsocialist countries, export and import lagged behind the targets of the annual state plan. By the end of May, fulfillment of the annual state plan's export to nonsocialist countries was 34.6 percent; and of its import from these countries, 31.3 percent.

The currency in circulation on 31 May totaled 59.2 billion korunas, as compared with 56 billion a year earlier.

1014

CSO: 2400/346



## BRIEFS

**MICROELECTRONICS USAGE EXPANDED**--Berlin, 25 May (ADN)--Significant progress has been made in the GDR in the legislative period now coming to a close in the intensification of the economy as the basis for the development of the materials and cultural living standard of the citizens. In particular, the accelerated application of micro-electronics and other key technologies has contributed to dynamic economic growth. The production of active electronic components has increased by 385 percent compared with 1980. The annual provision of micro-computers has increased to 33,505, an increase of over 10 times. In 1985, over 30 percent of machine tools and processing centers were equipped with modern micro-electronic control technology. Over 56,600 industrial robots were effectively increasing productivity and improving working conditions for the working people. A total of 370,000 working people have in the past 5-year period been able to take on more challenging work as a result of solutions connected with socialist rationalization. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0132 GMT 25 May 86 LD]/12766

**TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN**--Madrid, 28 May (ADN)--The mixed GDR-Spanish Commission on Economic and Industrial Cooperation, which met for its fifth session on Tuesday and Wednesday in Madrid, discussed further economic cooperation. Developments so far in the talks were assessed as positive. Proceeding from the desire and readiness of the two sides to expand economic relations in a more intensified way, stipulations, in particular for the spheres of the metal-working industry and modern processes and technology for the rational tapping and application of energy are set out in a protocol. The Spanish side underlined as an important pre-condition for expanding trade relations the need for a greater numerical participation by Spanish firms at the Leipzig Fair and gave their agreement to this. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 28 May 86 LD]/12766

**AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PRC**--The GDR-China economic commission today discussed the level of and prospects for cooperation in agricultural technology. Minister Qin Zhongda expressed thanks for the support given in the development of Chinese agriculture. For example, the Combine Fortschritt Landmaschinen [Progress Agricultural Machinery] among others has delivered about 4,000 harvester threshers to the PRC. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 May 86 LD]/12766



SHIPPING PROTOCOL WITH EGYPT--The GDR and Egypt will in the future cooperate more closely in the shipping sector. A relevant protocol was signed today in Alexandria following several days of deliberation by the joint working group. It provides, among other things, for extending scheduled shipping services, improving sea transportation and speeding up services in the two countries' ports. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 4 Jul 86 LD]/12766

WORKFORCE ALLOCATION PROBLEMS--According to what has been revealed by a study conducted in 250 nationally-owned (industrial) combines and enterprises, the enterprises of the GDR industry are having "problems" in projecting future labor demands and in determining the structure of (requisite) qualifications. These difficulties result primarily, on the one hand, from a lack of foresight regarding future technological development in production and the tempo of rationalization and automation, and on the other hand, from the necessity of determining how to employ workers, engineers and scientists over a longer period of time. Actually, in almost 90 percent of the combines and enterprises studied, the workers' qualification levels have been entered into data banks, and many comprehensive programs (based on ideas for scientific-technical development) have been developed for effectively using the labor potential. In practice, however, these programs are not always viable. [Text] [Bonn IWE WIRTSCHAFTSDIENST in German Vol 32 No 17, 2 May 86 p 2] /6662

CSO: 2300/489

## DECREE ON MONETARY DEPOSITS OF COOPERATIVE MEMBERS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 11, 8 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpts] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:  
Sole article: The Statute of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives, approved by Decree No 93/1983, is modified as follows:

1. Article 8 paragraph 2 will read as follows:

"Each member pays a registration fee of 1,500 lei when he joins the cooperative."

2. A new paragraph, which reads as follows, is added to Article 8:

"Persons who join an agricultural production cooperative and do not possess the means of production specified in the present statute for inclusion in the ownership of the cooperative, deposit as a share a sum of money amounting to at least 10,000 lei, for a period of 3 years from the date they join the cooperative; the cooperative members receive an annual income under the conditions of Article 10, letter e), for the amount of money deposited."

3. The first part of Article 10 letter e) will read as follows:

"He will deposit, in the economic development fund, a sum of money of up to 30,000 lei, which will constitute his share in the ownership; he will receive from the profits of the cooperative, under conditions of the law, an annual income in proportion to the sum deposited in the economic development fund and in accordance with the volume of profits obtained by the cooperative."

The share resulting from the total amount of the deposits of cooperative members cannot be more than 50 percent of the value of the public property."

/8918

CSO: 2700/251

## BRIEFS

TRANSFER OF FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE--The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that the "Navkomar" foreign trade enterprise, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, will be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation as of 1 July 1986. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 43, 3 Jul 86 p 8] /8918

CSO: 2700/251

## DATA GIVEN ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Belgrade EKONOMIKA POLJOPRIVREDE in Serbo-Croatian May 86 pp 307-317

[Article by Dr Milan Adic, Institute for Agricultural Economics, Belgrade]

[Excerpt] During this past period the social product of the agroindustrial complex has been growing steadily, but this increase has been appreciably slower than for the economy as a whole. This has occurred mainly because of the slower growth of agricultural production, by contrast with the food processing industry, which has recorded a quite sizable growth of the social product (Table 1).

Table 1. Changes in the Composition of the Social Product of the Agroindustrial Complex (agroindustrial complex = 100)

Year; SR's and SAP's	Agriculture		Food Processing Industry	Tobacco Industry	Water Manage- ment
	Total	Socialized Sector			
SFRY					
1960	84.9	15.1	69.8	9.4	5.7
1970	82.1	17.8	64.3	15.2	2.7
1975	77.2	19.2	58.0	18.2	4.6
1980	74.4	20.0	54.4	21.9	1.7
1982	76.5	22.2	54.3	20.3	1.6
1984	75.5	25.4	50.1	21.3	1.8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	75.5	14.6	60.9	20.5	2.4
Montenegro	75.2	14.4	60.8	22.0	2.4
Croatia	74.0	27.4	46.6	21.9	1.8
Macedonia	68.1	29.4	38.7	20.7	9.5
Slovenia	61.8	23.2	38.6	35.7	1.1
Serbia	79.3	26.5	52.8	19.0	0.8
Serbia proper	78.5	16.1	62.4	19.1	1.4
Kosovo	86.5	13.1	73.4	11.2	1.7
Vojvodina	79.0	37.3	41.7	19.8	0.2

Source: Derived from the figures of the Statistical Yearbook of Yugoslavia for the respective years, in current prices.

One of the main characteristics of the changes in the composition of the social product is the very significant drop in the share of the private sector of agriculture (from about 70 percent in 1960 to about 50 percent in 1984), while the trend in the food processing industry has been the other way around: its share has almost doubled.

The composition of the social product by republics and provinces is also of interest to an evaluation of the place of the food processing industry in development of the agroindustrial complex. Slovenia's food processing industry has the highest share in the social product of the agroindustrial complex (more than one-third), while that in Kosovo has the smallest (11.2 percent). This does not coincide with their share in primary agricultural production, which indicates a certain discrepancy between the production of raw materials and processing capacity. At the same time, Vojvodina has a share of one-fourth in the social product of Yugoslavia's agriculture, while its share in the social product of the food processing industry is appreciably smaller--only one-fifth. However, the situation is the other way about in Slovenia--agriculture has a share of about 6 percent in the social product of the entire economy, while the share of the social product of the food processing industry of that republic is twice as large.

Since there are significant regional differences in Yugoslavia with respect to agricultural production and the market, the share of the republics and provinces in the composition of the Yugoslav food processing industry also differs (Table 2).

Table 2. Share of the Republics and Provinces in the Output of Yugoslavia's Food Processing Industry, in percentage (Yugoslavia = 100, in current prices)

<u>SR's and SAP's</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>
Bosnia-Hercegovina	7.21	8.24	8.72
Montenegro	0.95	1.01	1.17
Croatia	26.66	25.02	23.88
Macedonia	6.09	7.21	6.24
Slovenia	13.83	13.41	13.43
Serbia	44.76	45.11	46.56
Serbia proper	20.17	20.98	20.73
Kosovo	1.68	1.63	1.73
Vojvodina	22.91	22.50	24.10

Source: Derived from the social product, SGJ [Statistical Yearbook of Yugoslavia] for 1981, 1984, and 1985.

While we acknowledge the provisional nature of the figures given (problems about how realistic are the weights used for mutual comparability), we still see that the bulk of this output (more than 70 percent) can be attributed to two republics--Serbia and Croatia; at the same time, Vojvodina accounts for about one-fourth of the total output of the food processing industry.



On the other hand the share of the various lines of activity within the food processing industry in the total output of processed foods varies greatly, which is the consequence not only of differences in the level of development, but also of differences in the pace of development of the various principal activities within the food processing industry, and this has been reflected in the change of the composition of output (Table 3).

Table 3. Structure of Yugoslavia's Food Processing Industry, in percentage (food processing industry = 100)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1984</u>
Milling industry	15.9	13.2	13.5	12.8
Bread and baked goods industry	5.9	5.2	5.4	4.7
Sugar industry	6.3	5.0	4.6	4.3
Oil industry	5.7	5.3	4.9	5.6
Meat industry	26.3	24.4	26.9	26.5
Dairy products industry	6.9	8.2	7.4	7.2
Livestock feed industry	4.6	7.5	7.9	9.7
Fruit and vegetable processing	4.4	6.7	7.1	7.5
Alcoholic beverages industry	5.8	11.6	10.6	9.4
Brewing industry	4.7	3.4	3.5	3.2
Nonalcoholic beverages industry	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other	11.6	7.8	6.5	7.5

Source: Derived from the figures of year-end statements published by the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia (on the basis of gross income) for the respective years.

In value terms the meat industry has the dominant share in Yugoslavia's food processing industry (more than one-fourth), while the milling industry represents more than one-fifth. The share of other lines of activity ranges from 1.7 percent (production of nonalcoholic beverages) to 7.4 percent (dairy products industry). However, from year to year we note significant changes in the structure, and they might be explained by the fact that production in the food processing industry has been rather one-sided, but there have been significant changes toward an increase in the share of products in a higher phase of processing.

7045

CSO: 2800/327

## FLAWS NOTED IN BOOK ON MEDIEVAL DEFENSE ARCHITECTURE

Bucharest REVISTA DE ISTORIES in Romanian No 6, Jun 86 pp 597-601

[Article by Nicolae Stoicescu and Iolanda Tighiliu Reviewing Teodor Octavian Gheorghiu's, "Romanian Medieval Defense Architecture" (Bucharest, Technical Publishing House, 1985, p 349)]

[Excerpts] The treatment of such a vast and important subject as Romanian medieval defense architecture, a subject requiring thorough knowledge of history and of architecture as well as the ability to handle a gigantic load of documentation materials and to make rigorous selections, is undeniably an act of courage.

The author of this book is an architect by profession. As he himself admits, he was prompted to write his book by his teacher, the architect Gh. Curinschi-Vorona, whom he considers the "founder" of the work (p 8) and who also checked its scientific details.

The author divides up his materials into periods according to a method of his own to which not every historian would subscribe: 1) the prefeudal period (beginning of 4th century-beginning of 7th century; 2) the period of early feudalism (beginning of 7th century-middle of 13th century); 3) the period of developed feudalism (1241-middle of 16th century) and 4) the period of late feudalism (middle of 16th century-beginning of 19th century) in which the disintegration of feudalism may also be placed.

Monuments are presented by historical province in the following order: Wallachia, Transylvania, Moldavia. Less is said about Dobrogea and only up until the middle of the 14th century.

A presentation of the historical background precedes each period, in order to understand the circumstances in which the defense architecture of the period in question developed.

In his foreword the author points out the existence in our history of two types of defense: one "elastic" and one "passive"; the first characterized the indigenous population and consisted in falling back to positions inaccessible to the enemy, while the second, brought into Transylvania by Hungarians or by Saxon settlers, consisted in withdrawing inside the walls.

citadel. This idea seems interesting and may be illustrated by means of a text unknown to the author; I am talking about the testimony of the great magistrate Preda Brincoveanu, who stated around 1656 that we Romanians "instead of castles and citadels have these mountains and forests, against which no enemy can prevail. If things had been otherwise and if we had had castles on our lands, the Turks would have chased us out of them long ago." As the Wallachian boyar, the Syrian deacon Paul of Alepp, confided to Brincoveanu: "certainly, that is why the Turks were never able to conquer Wallachia or to remain there." This is a highly revealing text concerning the role played by mountains and forests as a "citadel"--which constituted a secure place of refuge--as well as an explanation of the fact that Wallachia and Moldavia had fewer citadels than Transylvania; that is why more than half the book is devoted to the intracarpatic Romanian provinces.

Reading the book, one cannot help noticing that one is confronted with an impressive work consisting of hundreds and hundreds of dates and descriptions of monuments, many of them the result of the author's own labor. At the same time, one cannot help noting with some regret that the fruits of this labor are not quite what the readers expected from such a daring enterprise, because the book contains numerous methodological errors and misinformation.

We think it is a mistake to speak of the hovels inhabited in previous centuries by people of the plains as serving "among other things, defense purposes" (p 105), or to make similar claims about the houses of boyars, not all of which served defense purposes. The author ought to have made a more rigorous selection and only mention those structures which truly played a role in the defense of the nation--whose number cannot in any case, as is stated on p 7.

The author should have followed more carefully and consistently the evolution of the Romanian defense system and its adaptation to existing dangers as well as to developments in military technology, especially the development of artillery, which mandated the widening of enclosed areas--retaining existing ones--or flanking walls with external towers, etc. Lacking proper classification of the various structures into types, the book often appears as a mere list of monuments, with construction and rebuilding dates, sometimes accompanied by descriptions.

The author is none too clear on the concepts of repair, restoration and rebuilding, which he often confuses. For instance, it is stated on p 269 that the Tirgoviste Metropolitan Church was rebuilt by Matei Basarab, when in fact he only did repair work on it; that the St Dumitru church (not monastery!) of Craiova was repaired by Matei (p 272), when in fact he rebuilt it, etc., etc.

On p 104, the author promises a "summary" of the role of monasteries and small fortified convents "in the history of Romanian defense," but this "summary" is much too paltry and contains some erroneous information.

Likewise, on p 139 the author says that after the completion of the new Suceava citadel, under Alexander the Good, the "Scheia citadel was demolished, there being several theories as to the reason for this action," without telling us even a single one of these theories.

But what is most surprising and unpleasant, and sometimes even annoying, are the numerous historical errors, which prove that the author has ventured into an area that is not at all as easy as it might appear at first glance and which cannot be mastered merely by reading through a few specialized works. It is impossible to compile here a full repertoire of these errors. Let us illustrate with a few examples.

On p 41 it is stated that Transylvania "belonged to the Hungarian crown, but was also semi-independent," without clearing up this mystery; it would have been simpler to talk about this in terms of autonomous tendencies manifested by Transylvania while part of the Hungarian feudal kingdom.

On p 98 it is maintained that Mircea the Elder conquered Dobrogea in 1336 or 1406, even though it appears in the ruler's title in 1389.

Alexandru the Good could not have established Polish sovereignty over the Cetatea Alba [White Citadel] "in the 1412 treaty with Poland" (p 138), for the simple reason that the Hungarian and Polish sovereigns concluded this treaty wishing to divide up Moldavia among themselves without Alexandru's knowledge and against his wish. Poland was to have taken over northeastern Moldavia, including the cities of Iasi and Cetatea Alba, while Hungary was to have the southwestern part, including the important harbor of Chilia. This is a highly original way of understanding history; this example alone should be enough to disqualify an author, proving his incompetence. But there are other examples as well which show that the author, at the same time, has a lot of imagination.

Thus far we have known of the existence of only two princes by the name of Lapusneanu, Alexandru and his son Bogdan. On p 235 we discover that there was also a third: Stefan Lapusneanu [sic!].

On p 209 the author talks about the "parallel rules" of Mircea the Shepherd, Constantin Basarab the Snubnosed, Radu Ilie and Patrascu the Good. First of all, Constantin Serban ruled a century later, and the other three did not rule at the same time but in succession.

Certain passages are, without doubt, very amusing: "power struggles were refereed to a large extent by the Turks" (p 145), as if this was a boxing match; or, what is even more droll, looking through the bibliography we discover that I. Donat wrote a book entitled not "The Religious Foundations of Oltenia" but "The Religious Blind Alleys" (!!!) (p 320).

Numerous monuments are incorrectly dated and erroneously attributed to other founders. For instance, Mircea the Elder cannot be considered the founder of Cotmeana (built by Radu I) or Govora as it is stated on p 103. The Topolnita convent was not built by Radu I (p 103), but by Craiovesti or Brincoveni boyars much later. There is no Voltin monastery built by Stephen the Great and Trestiana was not founded by this great prince (p 206); the Dobreni court was built by Constantin Serban, not by Radu Serban (p 218), etc., etc.

There are so many typographical errors that one wonders how these could have been allowed to appear. The writing style leaves a lot to be desired. Other sentences are difficult to understand, e.g.,: the Golesti mansion "has been preserved almost in its original shape, even though it was rebuilt several times" (p 261). There are also numerous grammatical errors, which prove that neither the author nor the editor possess an elementary knowledge of grammar.

In conclusion, we think that the Technical Publishing House has rushed to print a work which had not been thoroughly prepared for publication. The large number of historical errors, which regrettably compromise the author's labor, could largely have been avoided if the work had been entrusted to a historian to be double-checked.

We hope that such an important and wide-ranging subject as old medieval Romanian fortifications will receive treatment in a work more complete and better informed than the one reviewed here.

/8918

CSO: 2700/245



**BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG DEVELOPS PROFITABLE TIES WITH NATION**

Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 30 May 86 p 3

[Article by Gert Baumgarten: "A Popular Interlocutor in Poland"]

[Text] Baden-Wuerttemberg Premier Spaeth managed the feat: The diversified industrial Land in the southwest of the FRG has now outdistanced all other German Laender and become the most popular business partner of the Poles. That was by no means always the case. For many years hardly anyone in Poland even knew where Baden-Wuerttemberg was actually located. In those days--primarily the 1960's and 1970's--the heads of government and ministers of other federal Laender virtually handed each other the doorknob in Warsaw and in Poznan, Poland's Fair city.

In those long ago days, the senators for economy from Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin, Bavarian Economics Minister Jaumann and North Rhine-Westphalia's then Premier Heinz Kuehn were among the most zealous explorers and trackers on Polish soil. The Hamburgers' interest was obvious: They sought contacts in Poland for the potential expansion of the economic hinterland for their port. Since the division of Germany, Hamburg's port has found itself in an unfavorable and rather peripheral situation, forcing it to try for the intensification of business with the countries east of the Elbe as the ideal way out of trouble.

Wherever Hamburg goes, so does Bremen, sometimes much to the annoyance of the Hamburgers. The people on the Weser, their senate led at the time by Hans Koschnick, never for a moment lose sight of the Hamburg competition. A little later, when CDU-er Albrecht took over in Hanover, Lower Saxony also looked to Poland. In his term as premier, Albrecht visited Warsaw twice.

The North Rhine-Westphalian interests in Poland were of both political and economic nature. To begin with, the Land leaders wished to effectively support Willy Brandt's and Helmut Schmidt's reconciliation with Warsaw. Moreover, Poland's leader in the 1970's was Giersek, an Upper Silesian and friend of heavy industry. It was possible at the time to earn money for the steel forgers and machinery constructors on the Rhine and the Ruhr: Industrial corporations of Essen, Duesseldorf, Dortmund, Bochum and Duisburg represented the chief attractions of the two Federal German exhibition halls at the Poznan Fair. Of course, ministers from North Rhine-Westphalia were bound to attend.

Poland's leaders at the time were firmly resolved to spend tremendous amounts of money on the country's industries. That attracted hordes of industrial salesmen from the West. In the 1970's, Bavaria's Economics Minister Jaumann was one of those who seemed to cherish great expectations of the good business to be done in the East thus helping the development of industry at home. He attended almost all Poznan Fairs.

Unfortunately, the GIER Government then holding office in Poland had a predilection for bold forecasts; it believed in the possibility of realizing industrial castles in Spain and loved to fantasize about "Poland in 2000." The debt burden achieved more than \$30 billion and is now virtually paralyzing the country.

Baden-Wuerttemberg was barely in evidence in Poland in those hopeful years. On one occasion, the leader of the Social Democratic opposition in the Stuttgart Assembly visited Warsaw-- a decent politico called Krause whose visit was soon forgotten. On the other hand, nothing much is heard these days in Poland of Hamburg, Bremen, North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

Only Berlin keeps resolutely working away, though it does not beat the drum about its lively relations with Poland. Economic Senator Pieroth is always most welcome in Poznan. Sheer physical proximity makes for intensive trade and exchange.

Now, 4 years after the great Polish crisis, Baden-Wuerttemberg has arrived on the scene. Warsaw is much satisfied with this development. Barely a year ago, on the occasion of the Poznan Fair, Premier Spaeth submitted the first offer of future cooperation. The moment was well chosen: Poland's present leadership, headed by General Jaruzelski, wishes to keep an iron grip on the country's finances.

Warsaw informed opinion says--encouragingly--that those who now enter into business relations with Poland will be welcomed for a long time to come. Most of all, Baden-Wuerttemberg's industrial offer, involving modern small and medium scale industry, fits perfectly with the Polish concept: The Poles intend to invest in modern production methods. Efficient medium-scale industrial units preponderate in their plans. In Poland the time of heavy industrial giants a la Gierk is past.

Bonn, though, appears at times to be anything but pleased with the Stuttgart people's zealous pursuit of foreign affairs. Genscher's Foreign Affairs Ministry, in particular, affects to know exactly why Warsaw is so ready and pleased to grasp the hand extended by Lothar Spaeth: Discussions with Baden-Wuerttemberg or any other federal Land need confront neither the Berlin problem nor any other source of conflict. Everything is simple and straightforward. The situation is very different in negotiations with Bonn.

698

O: 3620/738

## 'REVANCHIST' ROLE IN FRG CHURCH AID CLAIMED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by (n): "Revanchists and Polish Churches"]

[Text] We have learned from the West German radio station DEUTSCHLAND FUNK (DLF) whose money paid for the construction of the Roman Catholic church in Nowa Huta (broadcast in Polish on 23 June). The Mistrzejowice church, notorious for mainly non-religious reasons, was built with West German money and, moreover, with funds received from an organization with revanchist connections.

The press spokesman for the organization "Aid to Priests of the East--The Church in Need" operating out of Koenigstein in Hessen declared that proudly. As follows from the above-mentioned statement by the press spokesman, Mr. K. Mähleleile (if we heard the name right), the organization was set up in 1947 in order "to aid Catholic refugees from former German territories in the East." In Poland, we know full well who is meant, namely the current members of various compatriots' associations demanding a return to the borders of 1937, i.e. swallowing up not only the GDR, but also Polish western lands. Now they are looking for ideological inspiration to the Christian Democratic Party of Chancellor Kohl, often with the blessing of members of the FRG church hierarchy.

As follows from the statement of its spokesman, this organization covered the outlays for constructing the church in Nowa Huta--Mistrzejowice. The spokesman proclaimed unambiguously: "We built a new church in Nowa Huta." He added that the aid from the West German organization for the Polish church amounts to \$6 million annually. Indeed, we believe that some thought should be given to causal links between the political dreams of revanchist circles in the FRG and their financial operations in our country.

9761

CSO: 2600/559

## ACADEMIC VIEWS POZNAN '56, OTHER PIVOTAL 'CRISIS' YEARS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Jun 86 pp 3, 5

[Interview with Prof Wladyslaw Markiewicz by Jerzy Wierzcholski: "Thirty Years After the Poznan June: Let Us Remember Without Pondering"]

[Text] [Question]: It has been 30 years since those June days when Poznan's workers went out into the streets to protest the distortions of socialism which were ruining economic conditions. These were the first worker demonstrations in Poland's history and the most dramatic. Now after 30 years do we need to call up these events? If so, how should we approach them today, and what sort of experience should we draw on? We are calling upon Professor Markiewicz to give us some answers.

[Answer]: One always has to return to history, remembering that it is a science of the past turned toward the future. One must draw on it, in order to learn how to draw conclusions from both the positive events and from the negatives ones, the ones that are constructive, and the shameful ones. The "Poznan events," being the first event of that type not only in Poland but in any socialist country, in every way merit our remembering continually their course, origin, and results. The consequences of drawing a veil over dramatic historical events are always bad, but, on the other hand, I am strictly opposed to contemplating history and approaching it emotionally, because then any genuine, objective analysis or appropriate conclusions which could be useful for the future are made very difficult. In remembering and analyzing, let us not ponder for the sake of pondering, something we are all too prone to do.

[Question]: So then what sort of learning is to be gotten from the Poznan June for us and for the future?

[Answer]: The sources and causes of those events are already rather well known. The first to make a proper analysis of them was Wladyslaw Gomulka at the Eighth Party Plenum in October, 1956, when he took into account both the external conditions, that is the processes which occurred on a world scale, and the processes occurring within the socialist community. He also rejected decisively any theories of spying and espionage, which has initially been introduced. He stated clearly that the responsibility for things getting to that point lay with the party, its leadership, and the government, because the workers, according to Gomulka, were not protesting against People's Poland or against socialism but against the evil that had been growing up in our social system and which also was painful to them, against distortions in the basic principles of socialism. Later this analysis of Gomulka's was developed in detailed investigations and research.

[Question]: At that time you were more or less at the center of these events. As the head of the Voivodship Committee's Science and Education Dept, you could take a close look at both the reactions of the workers and society and the steps taken by the leadership. What do you think today?

[Answer]: I must say that not much has changed in my views of the social and psychological mechanism of these events and their effects. The central authorities were warned of the threat of a strike in the Poznan factories sufficiently early to take specific action to prevent the outburst. These signals were clearly ignored at the central level, but meanwhile the symptoms of extreme distrust of the leadership was becoming increasingly more noticeable, and social pressures continued to build. Later after all there was an attempt to blame the results on the Poznan party echelon, and it was accused of being weak, disoriented, and internally disintegrated.

[Question]: But was that not really true?

[Answer]: Not in my view. The fact that it was right in Poznan that the outburst came should be explained, for example, by the fact that here there was particular sensitivity on the point of worker dignity, genuineness in relations between the authorities and employees, and the point of abiding by the law. At the same time the voivodship authorities were, within the centralistic, bureaucratic structure of that day, mainly geared to listening to instructions and to a great extent deprived of any independence. I also think that in Poznan Voivodship people took very seriously certain tendencies that took place in the party after Stalin's death, that is, after 1955. This also came to fruition through the personnel changes within the party machinery. People were coming in who were more open, people from various backgrounds. I myself was an example of this. Because I had been an Andersowiec man, Leon Stasiak, who was first secretary of the Voivodship Committee at that time, suggested that I become part of the party machinery at the end of 1955. Wincenty Krasko was also in Poznan at that time. He was secretary of the Voivodship Committee. Therefore I think that there were many people in the voivodship echelon who understood the significance of the developing social processes and realized the need for a new quality of party action with respect to the working



We saw similar transitions in the plant party organizations too, especially in the large factories, but then there was no bond or cohesiveness of action between the "bottom" and the party "top," and the leadership had no fundamental contact with working people. So many party members and even activists from the Poznan factories wound up in the streets along with the workers demonstrating.

[Question]: The Poznan June was an extremely dramatic "introduction" to the Polish October.

[Answer]: Today it is obvious that the Poznan drama in a political sense created a situation without which it would be hard to think of October at all. Secondly, we unfortunately owe the peaceful October to the Poznan tragedy. I cannot imagine that Gomulka could have obtained the absolute spontaneous support of the entire Polish society without that excerpt in his program address in October 1956 when he justified the Poznan workers.

[Question]: On the monument commemorating the June incidents in Poznan there are the dates 1968, 1970, 1976, and 1980. What do these years of Polish crisis have in common and how do they differ?

[Answer]: Of course Poznan was different from the coastal incidents in 1970 and August 1980. Poznan had a single outburst that the authorities managed to put down with force, although afterwards there were the profound far-reaching changes of October. In 1956 the crisis somehow spread out in time. In 1970 the outburst took in not only Gdansk but also other cities along the coast, and reverberations were heard all over the country. In 1980 the dimensions of the worker protest were incomparably broader and deeper. We see therefore in each of these conflicts a progressing escalation threatening our social and national existence. Against this background, in my opinion the other two dates, 1968 and 1976, are episodes which were nonetheless significant warnings that we were going the wrong direction. We should only be sorry that after previous experience these warnings, especially the worker demonstrations in Radom and Ursus 10 years ago, were ignored with such short-sightedness and arrogance. This is also an important lesson for the future.

[Question]: We are focusing on crises, but after all at the same time through these years the country was developing socially, politically, and economically. Each successive pressure took place at a completely different stage of development. The 1970's are after all completely different from the previous decade. The country was far more developed and open to the world, and the people had a far higher level of education. Nonetheless, crises return.

[Answer]: And they are more and more fundamental. It is right here that we are getting to the heart of the issue, because the causes underlying the worker incidents were very similar if not absolutely identical. Each time the direct cause was dissatisfaction with economic conditions, with the way working people's existential needs were being met. This protest was at the

same time the result of the fact that each time the authorities gradually backed out of the promises they had made earlier at key moments to the working class and the whole society. The masses felt clearly tricked. People were told that their standard of living would go up, while everyone could feel in their bones something different. And this was repeated.

It is also a law that, regardless of the social system, any strike, even one caused by economic motives, develops by the force of circumstances into political incidents. Under a socialist regime, when workers strike against their own workers' government, this fact must have a still more forceful political impact, actually a drastic one. It is obvious that the postulates presented in 1956, 1970, and 1980 were already on different level, in both the economic and political sphere. In 1956 the issues of honoring the elementary demands of law and order and the question of the rehabilitation of AK members were presented most forcefully. These issues were resolved rather quickly once and for all. In 1970 the major issues were those of introducing democracy into the functioning of the state, of granting workers the right to share in decision-making in their plants, of expanding the Sejm's authority, of expanding the rights of political parties, and of regulating relations between church and state. Hence there arose once again many of the problems which had been brought up back in 1956 which either had not been taken up at all or had been only partially dealt with. We remember well how in 1980 these demands went much further once again. Therefore we can say clearly that each time the workers' demands reflected the needs of the next stage of development and the related economic, social, and political aspirations that the authorities were either unable or unwilling to satisfy. Thus each successive conflict went broader and deeper.

[Question]: Today we are wiser than we were those 30 years ago when the Poznan June occurred, but it has been exceptionally difficult experience that has made us wiser. The period which has passed since the latest one, the effects of which we are still noticing is, perhaps for the first time, an occasion to draw conclusions from all the Polish crises. Have we then now learned how to take advantage of the experience that history provides? Have we created sufficient defense mechanisms to allow us to resolve the conflicts, so as to prevent future crises?

[Answer]: Social and political life is too complicated to make definite statements. We are right at the stage of drawing conclusions and setting up guarantees which, if properly carried out and adhered to, will provide broad possibilities for building social agreement concerning those issues which are basic to the nation and the state. Now the thing is for all the program targets which we decided were essential and irreplaceable to be fully and consistently met. We still need tremendous political will and determination in inculcating all those changes, most of which have been insured by law, that we cover by the term socialist renewal. I think that the consistent inculcation of economic reform is particularly important. We are still in a very economic situation, and let us remember that these problems have always been the most sensitive point of crisis.

We must continue to be very careful -- here I have in mind both the undertakings of the authorities and the whole society and its organizations -- to see that these new democratic structures and institutions which are to be factors to insure against a repetition of the errors do not become formalized so they become mere facades and launching pads for voluntaristic, bureaucratic actions. Such tendencies are not something unnatural. They grow spontaneously. Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski talked about these phenomena at the last Warsaw precongressional conference of the PZPR. What we have already created in the past few years is a great opportunity which we all must take advantage of, because it is in our own interest to do so.

10790

CSO: 2600/ 578

## HISTORY, ROLE OF PZPR SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY OUTLINED

Poznan WPROST in Polish No 23, 8 Jun 86 pp 4-6

[Interview with Professor Adolf Dobieszewski, deputy rector of the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences in Warsaw, by Piotr Andrzejewski and Krzysztof Golata: "We Do Not Write Speeches for Politicians"]

[Text] [Question] Is the ANS [Academy of Social Sciences] an elitist school?

[Answer] If we discard the pejorative connotation sometimes ascribed to the term "elitist," it would be good as far as I am concerned if the school one day indeed became so. It would likewise make me happy if my alma mater, the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, where I first received scientific degrees, turned elitist.

[Question] Some people believe that the ANS is a religious seminary of sorts for the chosen ones.

[Answer] Simply put, it is a school for the most gifted. However, I would agree that it is peculiar.

[Question] In what sense?

[Answer] On the one hand, it is a regular state school; on the other hand, it is in the care of the Politburo of the CC PZPR. This is due to two considerations. Firstly, the school trains cadres for the party and state echelons. Secondly, the school is the theoretical think tank of the party.

[Question] The ANS was set up in 1984 by merging the then WSNs [Higher School of Social Sciences] of the CC PZPR and the Institute of Fundamental Issues of Marxism-Leninism. This measure was sanctioned by a law passed by the Sejm. What were the reasons for this decision?

[Answer] In my opinion, three reasons can be stated. The first one I would point out lies in the organizational sphere, i.e. we strove to combine the scientific potential of these units. The second reason was of a substantial nature--it was necessary to "reinforce" training at the M.A. and Ph.D. levels as well as turn the academy into a genuine, strong theoretical think tank of the party. Thirdly, the intention was to create a center which would promote

the cooperation of Marxists in all of Poland. In my opinion, this was the most important reason.

[Question] However, it is easy to see that every political juncture results, among other things, in a reorganization of the system of party training. After all, reasons similar to the ones you have given could have been used to justify the setting up of the WSNS in its time or the WSP [Higher Party School] before it...

[Answer] Well, at one time the [prevailing] opinion was that the school should concentrate on training and the institute on research. At this time, the legislators and the Central Committee have concluded that these two functions should be combined. The solution was sought in what perhaps we, the Poles, adore--a reorganization. To my mind, it would not be half bad if these operations embraced only higher party training; after all, many other fields have also been affected. I admit that personally I am not in favor of recurring organizational changes...

[Question] However, it cannot be ruled out that the academy itself will be subjected to reorganization in a while.

[Answer] I would not read too much into just the creation or reorganization of a school. This in and of itself yields little--at best a certain opportunity which may or may not be taken advantage of. It seems to me that fascination with organizational juggling is deceptive, especially if it is not accompanied by essential changes. In my opinion, the arrangement based on combining the resources in order to develop and research the theory and practice of the functioning of socialist policy was needed in the particular conditions of 1984.

[Question] Are ANS graduates orthodox, "genuine" Marxists?

[Answer] We take pride in being a Marxist school as far as theory and methodology are concerned. This scientific "creed" is a part of our statute. Marxist orientation is reflected in the fields of science which fall within the scope of our interests. The school has two departments. The department of socio-political sciences gives training in modern and current history of Poland and other countries with emphasis on the history of the workers' movement, Marxist philosophy and sociology, political science, social psychology, theory of culture, study of religion and theory of propaganda. The department of socio-economic sciences teaches political economy of capitalism and socialism, agricultural economics, social and farm policy, organization and management.

[Question] What is the status of the ANS student and graduate?

[Answer] Let us start with recruitment. Selection is accomplished in two stages. Candidates are referred to us by provincial PZPR committees. As a rule, their number exceeds slots available in the first year of studies by a factor of three. The second stage consists of an examination similar to admission examinations in other colleges.



[Question] Are studies at your school reserved exclusively for party members?

[Answer] Our students are recruited only from among the members of the party and allied political groups. It should also be recalled that, in general, people coming to us have been around: the average age of students hovers around 32 years. This is one of the reasons for our so-called high "efficiency of instruction." An overwhelming majority of our students complete their studies before the assigned deadline. Remarkably, motivation to study in our school is somewhat different from that for students of other schools. A person who at that age leaves his family and job for a time usually desires to take full advantage of the opportunity he is given. Even if he is less gifted, he tries to make it up by diligence in order not to return to his community with the reputation of a washout. We try to prepare our students for various positions, from the secretary of a township committee to the first secretary of a provincial committee. This, of course, is not to say that each one of them is immediately granted a responsible post...

[Question] Where do the research and teaching staff of the academy come from?

[Answer] There are relatively many of us at the academy. We have 65 senior staff members, including 36 [full] professors. This is our permanent personnel. It is somewhat of a peculiarity that we use many outside personnel, such as outstanding specialists in social sciences from other academic centers, including scientists who are not party members. For example, a well-known historian and political scientist F. Ryszka works for us.

[Question] Let us now switch from training to the other function of the academy, that of the theoretical think tank of the party. One hears quite often that this function boils down to writing speeches for political functionaries and justifying "scientifically" the decisions which have already been made...

[Answer] As far as the speeches are concerned, this is a myth. The simple reason is that a scientist is rarely equipped to write a political speech. Within the social division of labor, the scientific view of reality is governed by different rules than the extemporaneous, political one. What can the scientists do? They can provide a theoretical material proceeding from which a report is written. An intelligent political functionary as a rule makes use of such reviews. Of course, it is not impossible that a political functionary approaches you as a friend with a request for consultation on the content of a speech. This is not the norm, however. Likewise, nobody tells us to justify the decisions of political functionaries. These times have ended. A political impostor, if he acts in that manner, does so in the name of an institution which he sooner or later runs into the ground. A professor, however, has but his last name. Certainly, there were scientists who allowed themselves to be drafted for such [practices] and they are still paying dearly for this. Nonetheless, we do take part in expert evaluations.

[Question] What is the subject of such evaluations?

[Answer] In conjunction with the agenda of the latest CC PZPR plenum we studied the inner workings of the party cadre policy. I can tell you that the report which we submitted to the Central Committee is not at all cheerful. In many cases, reality is different from the guidelines of party leadership, and fortuitous staffing of high-level posts is not a rarity. We prepare topical materials prior to virtually every meeting of the Central Committee.

[Question] Apart from "service" activities, does the school itself initiate research?

[Answer] The academy, as well as other schools, is an element of the larger system of centrally managed research. We take part in developing government-sponsored projects such as "The Driving Forces, Obstacles and Threats to the Socialist Construction in Poland," "Traditions and Values of the Polish Workers' Movement," "Ideology and Politics of the Catholic Church" and "Development Trends of the International Communist Movement." In the last five-year plan, the project "Environment for the Socialist Construction in Poland with an Emphasis on Crises" was our main topic. The results of our research are forwarded to the decision-makers, members of the party leadership and government, as well as to other scientific centers of the country.

[Question] In your opinion, how do the expert evaluations and research results submitted influence political decisions?

[Answer] It seems to me that at present a political functionary cannot afford to ignore the results of our work. Nonetheless, I must say that, on the other hand, some functionaries try to "have an expert evaluation a day" through commissioning large research teams even when they are not needed. At times I begin to suspect that this is a manifestation of some complexes that certain political functionaries have. In this way, you can finish off science: no research is needed where common sense and common knowledge are called for! Recently, I saw the results of a questionnaire-survey of what the inhabitants of Warsaw think about housing construction. About 1.5 million zlotys has been blown to carry it out. And what do the inhabitants of Warsaw think? It is known that more and better housing units should be built faster. I think that the scientists should not allow themselves to be railroaded into that kind of "malarkey," as they would put it in Poznan. I consider excessively frequent references to expert evaluations to be a manifestation of opportunism. Anyway, does our research influence decision-making? I must tell you that on many occasions the results of our research do not evoke enthusiasm. If they reveal shortcomings or inefficient arrangements in individual ministries, the ministers often intervene. After all, a critical view of reality is a peculiarity of science. Science develops a positive solution through criticism. It does happen that we learn about interventions and messages beginning with the sacramental phrase "it is untrue that ..." However, I must state that so far the environment has been more favorable for our research than for interventions of this nature.

[Question] Let us return to the tasks set before your school which must be currently dominated by the issues of the 10th PZPR Congress.

[Answer] Five employees of the academy are members of the Congress Commission. The rector chaired the commission preparing the draft party program. I also served on that team. Individual departments of the academy prepare primary materials for the draft.

[Question] Response to the draft has been mixed.

[Answer] I do not think that the draft is ideal. Certainly, it must be extensively revised. It is 92 pages long, and I think that first of all it should be "tightened." Incidentally, the CPSU program adopted at the 27th Congress is 14 pages shorter. Our draft is often criticized at the meetings for being too general, and rightly so. On the other hand, however, people say that many issues are not touched upon; that would in and of itself lengthen the program. If my memory serves me right, so far we have had 8 versions of the program. We had a draft 280 pages long which was indeed paranoid. On the other hand, a shorter program should not necessarily be more general. Many ideas can be formulated more boldly. I think that discussion of the program would be different if the congress theses providing details of the draft program for the next 5 years were published simultaneously with it.

[Question] Besides the alleged generality, the draft can also be criticized for the lack of genuinely new agendas. How many times can we write about the need to solve the housing problem or the widening of the support base of the people's power?

[Answer] I do not know whether anybody can come up with a program statement that would be a revelation to all Poles. Besides, it is not a revelation that is at issue. We can consider whether the program should or should not be more inspirational. We should be mindful, however, that its authors are burdened by a certain odium of the past when the slogan of "second Poland" was abused. Besides, this was also the joke history played with the slogan of "second Japan." What I am saying may not sound attractive, but I believe that, simply put, the program must be very specific and avoid promises that cannot be fulfilled. After all, is it any longer possible in this world for anything to be a revelation to anybody? Therefore, let us not aim for a revelation but accept what is realistic and try to achieve it.

9761

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## CATHOLIC COLUMNIST CRITICIZES MEDIA ATTACKS ON CHURCH

Katowice GOSC NIEZIEJNY in Polish No 22, 1 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Slawomir Siwek: "Lessening Tension or Increasing It?"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Among other things, the government spokesman Jerzy Urban stated at the press conference on 15 April 1986: "Recently, a public comment has been made by the church side in conjunction with the article "Balast" by Jan Rem [translator's note: Jerzy Urban's pen name], specifically, that highly prejudicial pronouncements against the church occur during many of the meetings of, as it was put, "ideological groups." It has been stated that our side shows much enmity towards the church. I am hereby denying such occurrences and intentions. The church as such, its mission, religion and believers are not assailed at either open or closed party meetings (I believe the above reference was to them). After all, our party numbers believers among its membership. Nobody criticizes their religious views. Many of the PZPR meetings are now open to the public. Had there been some pronouncement against religion, the believers or mission of the church, it would have undoubtedly given rise to debate. The news of it would have reached top party leadership. Meanwhile, it is not aware of such events. If the church is aware of any, even isolated pronouncements of such a nature, we would appreciate specific information on the place, date and content of the pronouncement, as we do in our publications criticizing the politicking of some priests. However, I doubt that the church hierarchy will have examples of intolerance at party meetings to make public..."

This text aroused my interest for several reasons. For the first time, the spokesman of the government spoke for a non-governmental institution. For the first time, the government spokesman saw fit to rise to the defense of one of many columnists publishing in the Polish press, thus elevating Jan Rem's columns to the rank of government policy statement. I would not know whether in this particular case it is indeed the policy of the government or a personal decision of a public servant. Finally, the weight of the declaration made indicates the significance of the above-quoted "comment by the church side." The convention used was not to quote the concrete source of that comment. I conform to this convention; it is not my intention to contrast positions when it is uncalled for. Nonetheless, I would like to quote the comment in question in its entirety.



"I have read Mr. Rem's article. I do not think it is a good article even from the standpoint of the Polish reason of state. Mr. Rem provides many addresses and names of many priests who have been little known thus far. A sentence or a half-sentence taken out of context of the entire sermon does not show anything in and of itself. Even in case there had been the emphasis which, after all, expresses certain social attitudes, and which could indeed occur, it would be strange to attach so much importance to it. I believe this description is not true to life. I know that at present relations between the church and local authorities are much less complicated in many centers, cities and townships of Poland. Should we want to supplement the picture painted by Mr. Rem, we would also need to recall the prejudicial pronouncements against the church which are made during many meetings of ideological groups. To be sure, we do not have an opportunity to keep a register of these; however, we are aware that such pronouncements are made and that they are numerous. Besides, we do not at all keep record of pronouncements which come to our attention so as to show how much enmity towards the church is there. To my mind, this is not the way to a proper dialogue..."

As can be seen, this statement, made in a remarkably sedate tone and with the good intent of sweeping under the carpet pronouncements which do not serve the understanding and dialogue between the state and the church, served as a point of departure for far-reaching official declarations. The statement did not refer to the [specific] acts as the government spokesman called for, nor could there be such a reference. It is not the mission of the church to build up immense organizational machinery registering such actions. It is not the mission of the church to carry on the dialogue through such journalistic exchanges based on the principle of "collective responsibility" of an institution for the words of its individual representatives, of which the column "Balast" is an example. The believers of Poland denounce this principle, as it does not serve any purpose.

From the common sense point of view, Jerzy Urban's desire to defend Jan Rem is not surprising, since in his time he affirmed the kinship of attitudes which binds them together. However, there is cause for concern, namely, the skillful ignoring of facts and transition to a description consisting of generalities.

If that were not the case, Jerzy Urban would be aware of what Jan Rem wrote in *ZYCIE WARSZAWY* on 28 January 1985 to the effect that the church supposedly "...embitters against non-believers." Also, further on: "It does not at all occur to some priests and even bishops that non-believers also have feelings."

They do. If the priests and bishops thought otherwise, the problem of conversions in today's Poland wouldn't be an issue... I believe, however, that noting the feelings of some should not mean ignoring the feelings of others. For example, R. Augustyn writes in *TRYBUNA OPOLSKA* on 23-24 March 1985: "Let the believers pray whenever they want and to whomever, be it Mohammad or a stake in the fence. It is their business..."

I do not know what view followers of Mohammad in Poland and friendly Arab countries take of this description of believers' feelings. I know what my



feelings are when I read such texts, which can hardly be considered friendly towards the church, in a newspaper belonging to the provincial party echelon. It is not a mean feeling. It is not a demand "to make conclusions." It is regret. It is a pity that arguments of this nature are resorted to at a time when a modicum of trust and dialogue should be sought, because we live in a country where it is necessary and unavoidable. On my part, I declare that I always view with the same regret inconsiderate statements levelled by believers at non-believers as well, provided that I know the entire context of them...

What else but regret can cause the perusal of SLOWO LUDU of 20 March 1985 where B. Morawski in the text entitled "Chaplains of Atheism" notes that priests and bishops themselves "spread religious feeling of a mythical and servile nature."

In its turn, the issue of PERSPEKTYWY of 12 April 1985 causes not only regret, but also disgust. In it, a picture is found depicting an old man in priestly garb shaking the hand of a woman who in all likelihood accompanies the governor of General Government Frank and another Hitlerite dignitary, with the caption: "The governor general met willingly with the obedient Roman Catholic clergy."

Non-Catholic press, most of which is directly owned by political parties, has offered access to its pages for statements of this kind which take a decidedly negative attitude towards what the Roman Catholic Church stands for, sometimes to a greater and sometimes to a smaller extent. It was difficult to disregard the surprising unanimity of views and attitudes and not to discern the meaningful trend. The first months of last year were indeed such a period. To my mind, the avalanche of articles, letters to the editor, reprints from even the foreign press hostile to the entire church or particularly to the Holy Father was not the result of a sudden and simultaneous tide of ill will in all the authors towards religion, the church and priests. Catholic journalists must have been aware of that, because they were able to make a precise analysis. Strangely, even at that time a counterwave of criticism of persons and institutions /did not/ occur in the Catholic press.

I believe that it was more important for Catholic journalists as well as editors to promote a reduction in tension. It was more important to quietly ignore the offensive propaganda vagaries. After all, dialogue is more important than pointless polemics. On many occasions, even gross distortion of the facts begging for a response was passed over in silence.

Exactly at that time we had to deal with "subtle" allusions that defenders and people of the church are an ignorant horde, that they represent low intelligence, crudeness and lack of moral scruples. That kind of letters to the editor, frequently signed "name and address withheld" was the favorite form of dialogue. The very headlines in the press screamed that people of the church were involved in "shady affairs": "Trial of Former Vicar" (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 9 January 1985); "End of Monk Murder Trial" (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 11 January 1985); "Altar Boys Break into Church Money Box" (ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 29 January 1985).

Likewise, the method of "defending the church against slanderous statements" was used while appending a complete list of the latter: "It is certainly due to this that no generalizations are made (in Poland) of the following sorts: Catholic priests furnish guns for the murderers of MO [Civil Militia] non-commissioned officers; eleven year-old girls are butchered by their fathers, former Catholic priests; Catholic priests stab each other to death, or Catholics rob their affluent priests and loot their own shrines, though such cases have indeed occurred, and quite recently." (A.D., GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, 18 January 1985).

Incidentally, the statements made in passing in the mass media about "believers" supposedly desecrating the sarcophagus of St. Wojciech were not too far removed from the last of the above statements...

Let us return to the year 1985. On 5 February, St. Stanuch in RZECZPOSPOLITA terms "a segment of the Catholic hierarchy and some priests" who feel immune to punishment and financially superior to the "rest of them," "a holy cow, who, certain of her inviolability, grows increasingly bossy."

It is difficult to assume that the government spokesman does not read the government newspaper or considers these statements friendly towards the church. It is also difficult to acknowledge the above as neutral and not giving rise to friction.

Similarly, I find it extremely difficult to believe that also being the spokesman of the PZPR he did not read TRYBUNA LUDU of 20 April 1985 where M. Misiorny wrote verbatim: "Mary Magdalene drove away in a car" and further on with the same degree of respect for the feelings of believers...

I refer here to just a few facts selected from public statements. As was suggested in the statement of a "church side" representative, we do not have an opportunity to register all that occurred under the apex of this propaganda mountain (moreover, we do not want to get involved in that). The call to make such facts public is in vain, all the more so because both the government spokesman and I know full well that attention /has been drawn repeatedly/ to the occurrence of prejudicial statements against the church.

For example, the church side suggested during high-level talks that the authorities pay somewhat closer attention to the pronouncements of one of the representatives of the central party echelon, who at an aktiv training session in April 1985, painted a picture of the church (and its hierarchy) personally divided and embarking on forcing concessions from the authorities by blackmail... How does this promote dialogue and not offend the church hierarchy before the believers?

Or how does the demand for frontal assault on the church, which for example, surfaced once again in March 1985 at the training session of ZSNP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] aktiv in Gdansk, serve the dialogue? The hierarchy of the church also brought it to the attention of competent authorities.

Finally, the most curious example, the report by Witold Nawrocki, head of the PZPR CC Department of Culture at the conference of ranking party aktiv of

publishing houses on 29 November 1985. First came the detailed and, for artists of Catholic persuasions, highly offensive division of national culture into "good" and "bad," segregation being done according to personal convictions, including religious, and, therefore, in keeping with the criteria which contravene constitutional foundations of the People's Republic of Poland (for example: "(a book) by Michal Jagiello (...), a former Communist who sports black Jesuit colors.") Then the speaker went on to equally detailed conclusions. [The following] should be done: ban publications by Catholic artists (names quoted) in state publishing houses ("You cannot straddle the fence"); embark on an offensive of a worldview nature ("It is surprising that until now no publisher has come forward to publish swiftly and in a large press run a collection of the extensive anticlerical journalism of recent years"); restrict administratively the opportunity to present the Catholic view of the world ("To this end, we intend to carry out a party-social-state review of editorial portfolios (...) The most valuable, innovative editorial achievements should be rewarded by a 5 to 10 percent bonus allocation of paper. Publishers who do not have such books to their credit should not count on increased allocation of paper").

The entire report replete with names is a call for action in publishing houses serving the entire nation, since they are owned by /our state/, an action based not on criteria of merit, but on convictions, socially divisive and running counter to the idea of reconciliation.

The pronouncement serves as a precise definition of what the author considers to be "the most valuable editorial achievement." I believe that for one of these, the "anticlerical" volume in question, I am providing the necessary table of contents in the present article...

Once again, competent elements in the church have brought these facts to the attention of competent bodies of authority. However, it was not suggested at the same time that those voicing such views be relieved of their responsibilities (after all, everybody is entitled to his views; they are subject to serious evaluation [only] when they begin to be identified with the functions of the state as a whole); nor was it stated that these events can transform a state of dialogue into a state of war. Meanwhile, in exchange we read in 1985 the notorious article in *POLITYKA* on church-sponsored construction. In the article the author Jerzy Jarzeniec tossed a warning of a possible return to the worst times in postwar history and history of church-state relations on the table of discussion on the construction needs of the church...

The need for dialogue between the church and the state is a fundamental matter. This is emphasized by recurring pilgrimages of the Holy Father to the Motherland and recurring meetings between the Primate of Poland and the highest ranking representatives of the authorities. We find affirmation of this in the communiques issued after these meetings. These meetings are either facilitated or impeded by the atmosphere created around them. I note the extraordinary restraint of our bishops in publicly passing judgment on airing their views of the actions of the other side. Besides, it is difficult to equate an opportunity for propaganda impact on several dozen or even several hundred churchgoers by one statement or another, even an impassioned

one, by priests from separate pulpits in separate churches with the atmosphere created by press runs and TV audiences going into the millions. The church does not have these resources. I doubt that even if the church had them it would use these resources in the manner I tried to describe using several selected examples from just one period of modern history.

I doubt that the non-believers would be invited to share the "backwoods" belief in the stake in the fence or that differences of opinion supposedly existing in ruling circles would be played up...

At a meeting with journalists a while ago, the Primate of Poland Jozef Cardinal Glemp, discussing among other things, the dialogue with the chairman of the Council of State, which he carries on, and responding to the statement by Jerzy Urban on this subject, stated directly: "Relations between the church and the authorities of the PRP have not undergone changes in their major facets since our last meeting. We can say that a dialogue is underway. It is a difficult and significant dialogue. I believe that this is the reason why both sides approach this dialogue with utter seriousness. (...) I will not respond to the statement of the press spokesman; this is his style and his discernment. We, in our turn, carry on the dialogue at levels which are possible for the church hierarchy. From that point of view, I believe that our discernment is more objective and more hopeful." (Material of the Press Office of the Episcopate of 7 April 1986).

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CSO: 2600/560



## CARDINAL VIEWS ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN CHURCH

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 24, 15 Jun 86 p 7

[Column by A.G.: "We Have Read"]

[Text] The church pays close attention to the actions of mass media. The pope annually makes a statement on that topic in messages on the occasion of the World Mass Media Day. These messages contain the teachings of the church on the role of mass media in evangelization. For many years, Andrew Maria Cardinal Deskur headed the Papal Commission for Mass Media. The latest, April issue of the journal of Michaelite fathers POMSCIAGLIWOSC I PRACA carries an extensive interview with the cardinal, in which he discusses the operation of mass media in the church. Among other things, Cardinal Deskur noted the role of mass media in evangelization: "First of all, we are well aware that by the year 2000 there will be over 6 billion people in the world, or almost 2 billion more than in 1980. Clearly, we will not have enough male and female missionaries for these extra two billion. The Catholic church thus faces completely new problems associated with evangelization; I believe that we cannot solve them without growing support of the mass media. This is the first problem we are facing.

The second problem is associated with the scope of already existing media. It can be termed a problem of conscience. At issue is the fact of mass communications being a potential and [indeed] frequently used area of social manipulation. Therefore, we cannot allow ourselves to soak in what the TV or the press impart exactly as it was communicated to us. After all, there is a danger of the water streaming on and the dirt remaining. We must develop the habit of deliberating on what we have seen on TV or read in the newspaper. We cannot accept it uncritically. Faced with a flood of most varied messages and comments, the individual must learn to make the effort which is called "Christian reflection." To my mind, this is the reason why it is so important to get into the habit of subjecting to conscious consideration all we read, see or hear and to mold a Christian critical attitude in ourselves. As Christians, we cannot allow ourselves to become manipulated."

The following question in this very interesting interview involved the issue of the degree to which the Catholic press can shape opinions on social issues. Stressing the significance of evangelization tasks of the Catholic press, Cardinal Deskur said: "However, it is inconceivable that Catholic newspapers



or journals will not express the Catholic view of social issues. In that case, they would become religious instruction manuals and would lose their character of periodicals. I believe that, first of all, the Catholic media, if they are to play a meaningful role in shaping the future of the world and regain their due position in the global information circuit, must respond honestly to the questions facing modern man, which involve both the immediate issues of faith and morality as well as those associated with various aspects of everyone's life in his capacity of member in various groups."

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## BRIEFS

**MORMON LEADERS VISIT**—On 31 May, minister Adam Lopatka, head of the USW [Office of Religious Denominational Affairs] received ranking representatives of the leadership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) in the USA headed by Thomas S. Monson, vice-president of the church. Activities of the Mormon church in Poland were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Jun 86 p 2] 9761

**MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FROM POPE**—Dr Florian Ceynowa, Regional Hospital in Wejherowo, received a valuable gift consisting of medical equipment from Pope John Paul II. This is a special apparatus, a pneumatic dermaton "Aesculap-Wagner" with attachments for skin grafting. It is used in treating penetrating burns and non-healing post-traumatic wounds. The gift was handed over by ordinary of the Chelmsno diocese Bishop Marian Przykucki into the custody of director of the health care division in Wejherowo Dr Janusz Morawski. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 May 86 p 1] 9761

**ATHEISM INSTITUTE DIRECTOR VISITS**—On 26 May, the head of the USW [Office of Religious Denominational Affairs] minister Adam Lopatka received Prof Viktor J. Garadzha, director of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences of CPSU CC. Opinions were exchanged on the religious situation in the two countries. The research and scientific activities of the institutes for the study of religion in the USSR and Poland were discussed. Prof. Wieslaw Myslek, director of the Institute for the Study of Religion of the PZPR ANS [Academy of Social Sciences] also took part in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 86 p 2] 9761

**DEPUTY MINISTER AT VATICAN**—On 24 June, Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski, currently in Rome for consultations with the Italian ministry of foreign affairs, met in the Vatican with secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini. Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, the newly nominated head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the government of the FRP, took part in the meeting. It was also attended by Minister Plenipotentiary Jerzy Kuberski, head of the team for permanent working contacts between the government of the FRP and the Holy See. The talks concerned the issues of reinforcing peace and international cooperation as well as certain issues in the further development of relations between Poland and the Holy See. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 86 p 7] 9761

FRG AID TO CHURCH--West German radio station DEUTSCHLANDFUNK broadcasted an interview with the press spokesman of the Catholic organization from Hessen called "Aid to Priests of the East--The Church in Need." A major part of its activities concentrates on aiding the Catholic Church in Poland, according to the spokesman. This aid is primarily designated for the maintenance of church buildings. The same spokesman put the amount of financial aid to the church in Poland at about \$6 million annually. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Jun 86 p 7] 9761

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## NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS PIONEERS FORUM PARTICIPANTS

AU291830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 29/7/1986--On July 29 the participants in the 13th National Forum of Young Pioneers, under way in the Cluj-Napoca Municipality, had an interview with members of the Bureau and Secretariat of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth].

During the interview Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, presented the current preoccupations of the Union of the Communist Youth in point of giving the youth and children a communist, revolutionary education through work and for work, the participation of the young generation in the implementation of the RCP programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's progress towards communism. Pointing out the main ways and means of action of the youth and children bodies and organizations in the process of revolutionarily and patriotically educating and shaping the young generation, the speaker underscored the need to enhance the efficiency of the entire activity of theoretically and practically training the children and youth in the cult of love and respect for work, for creative action in all the domains of activity, of letting them appropriate the latest gains of science, technology and culture, of educating the youth in the spirit of international solidarity, peace and collaboration with all the peoples in the world. At the same time there was highlighted the special significance of the international year of peace and there were brought to the fore the actions regarding halting the arms race and implementing firm disarmament measures, promoting a climate of peace, security and wide collaboration in Europe and throughout the world. Also highlighted was the need for an ever wider participation of the young generation in the planning and progress of the cultural, educational, sports, tourist and training-to-safeguard-the-country actions.

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CSO: 2020/185

## LUMEA REPORTS GORBACHEV VLADIVOSTOCK SPEECH

AU021415 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian 31 Jul 86 p 8

["Cooperation in the Name of Peace and Security--Speech by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has presented the City of Vladivostock with the highest distinction of the USSR--the "Lenin Order"--for successes achieved in economic and cultural development and for its great contribution to the economic development of the Soviet Far East.

In the speech he gave on that occasion--reported by TASS--the Soviet leader stressed the great positive changes in the economy following the 27th CPSU Congress: great dynamism in economic processes, increased growth rates of production and labor productivity, an improved situation in machine-building, energy, fuel, and agroindustrial complexes, in the iron and steel and other areas, and a better solution of social tasks. At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary warned against tendencies of complacency by stressing that the most important economic, social, and organizational measures have only begun to be implemented. "We have begun a not too easy work, we propose to fulfill realistic but difficult targets which can be fulfilled only by constantly learning from life and by continuously interpreting experience, conclusions, and new stages," he said. Mikhail Gorbachev referred at length to economic development problems in the Soviet Far East and set the task to turn that area into a highly-developed complex within the national economy.

An important part of the Soviet leader's speech was devoted to international issues. The speaker stressed that under current conditions one can speak only of peace for all. "Peace for all because nuclear war would not be only a clash between the two opponent sides; the war would bring about a world catastrophe in which the entire human civilization would be threatened with disappearance."

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary paid great attention to the Asian and Pacific area where, as he stressed, a new period of revival in world history is under way, a period characterized by a tremendous potential for progress, not only for Asia and Oceania.



The USSR, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary continued, is an Asian and Pacific country concerned with the complex problems of the area. "Our interest does not mean claims for certain privileges, a special position, and selfish attempts at strengthening our own security at the expense of others and it does not mean seeking advantage to the detriment of others. Our interest lies in uniting efforts and in promoting cooperation by respecting each people's right to live according to its own options and to independently resolve its problems in conditions of peace." "Militarization and the increased danger in this part of the world has acquired a dangerous speed. The Pacific Ocean is turning into an arena of military-political confrontation." This situation, the speaker said, worries the peoples in this area and it worries the USSR--for reasons of security for the Asian part of our country.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary presented the Soviet viewpoint on the process of establishing international security and achieving peaceful cooperation in that area. The USSR, the speaker said, will primarily try to impart dynamism to its bilateral relations with all countries in that area, without any exception. Mikhail Gorbachev also announced that he is currently examining with the leaders of the People's Republic of Mongolia the problem of withdrawing a considerable part of Soviet troops from Mongolia. The Soviet leader expressed his determination to expand relations with Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Sri Lanka, and other countries.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed the improvement of relations between the USSR and China. He stated that the Soviet Union "is ready at any time to very seriously examine--at any level--together with China, problems regarding new measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness." At the same time, he stressed, he had proposed to the PRC to cooperate in outer space, including training Chinese cosmonauts.

The Soviet leader pointed out that "there are signs of a turning for the better" in relations with Japan. "It would be positive if this turn took place." The agenda of Soviet-Japanese relations includes an exchange of visitors at summit level, the speaker stated.

Referring to Soviet-American relations, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the main problem is halting the arms race. He recalled the number of Soviet initiatives formulated in the wake of the Geneva summit meeting. To overcome the deadlock, the June letter sent by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary to the U.S. President contained new and important proposals for compromise. "During this very visit here I received an answer from President Reagan," Mikhail Gorbachev said. "This answer has to be thought over. We have begun to study it. We will tackle it with responsibility and attention. Of primary importance for us is to what extent the proposals included in the letter correspond to the principle of equal security and whether they permit us to reach common effective solutions in the area of halting the arms race and preventing it in outer space.

We will decide on our future actions depending precisely on this. As far as a new Soviet-American summit meeting is concerned, I can repeat: We are for such a meeting. However, we are determinedly against interpreting the understanding reached at the Geneva meeting as a simple promise to meet in the future. No, the main element on which we agreed then with President Reagan and in connection with which we put down our signatures was the accord that we will act to normalize relations between the USSR and the United States, improve the international situation, and speed up negotiations on reducing weapons. Our new meeting should serve the same aim."

Referring to the problem of intermediate-range missiles, Mikhail Gorbachev rejected the statement according to which the USSR was preparing to transfer its SS-20 missiles from the West to the East and from the East to the West. "We proposed the elimination in Europe of the intermediate-range missiles, both American and Soviet. Thus, their elimination," the speaker stressed, "and not their transference to no matter what place. It is clear that this will also serve the interests of the countries in Asia."

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, proposed the convening--even though not as a target of the near future--of a conference of Asian and Pacific Ocean countries following the model of the All-European Conference in Helsinki. He spoke out for the inclusion of the Asian and Pacific Ocean area "in the general process of building an all-embracing system of international security which was mentioned at the 27th CPSU congress."

By way of measures that should contribute to strengthening security in that area, the Soviet leader mentioned the settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia and around Afghanistan; the elimination of tension in the Korean Peninsula; the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation; a reduction of the activity of military fleets in the Pacific Ocean and turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace; a cutback in armed forces and conventional weapons; and the formulation of measures to trust and nonuse of force in that area.

Discussing the problem of Afghanistan, Mikhail Gorbachev declared officially that by the end of the current year six Soviet regiments will return home from Afghanistan: one regiment of tank, two regiments of motorized infantry, and three anti-air defense regiments, together with their military equipment and weapons. In taking this step, the USSR "is trying to speed up the political settlement and to give it a new impetus," Mikhail Gorbachev stated. He stressed that as soon as a definitive political solution is worked out, "a return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan can be appropriately speeded up. Deadlines for their stage-by-stage return has been agreed upon with the Afghan side." The Soviet leader warned that "if intervention against Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not forsake its neighbor in need."

"The Soviet state," Mikhail Gorbachev stated in conclusion, "calls upon all states in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area to cooperate in the name of peace and security. All those who aspire to these targets and who hope for a better future for their peoples will find in us affable interlocutors and honest partners."

## MEETING MARKS SOLIDARITY WITH DPRK PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

AU252005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 25/7/1986--On Friday, July 25, the club of the enterprise of radiators, metal outfit, sanitary items and fittings--IREMOAS of Bucharest hosted a meeting organized by the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP and the Romanian-Korean Friendship Association to mark the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people. The meeting was attended by members of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest.

In the address he made on the occasion Mihai Marinescu, chief engineer of the enterprise, evoked the heroic fight of the Korean people to defend its fatherland, its independence and national being, to rebuild the country, develop the economy, science and culture, pointing to the successes scored in socialist construction. Referring to the development of the links of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries and nations, the speaker highlighted the decisive role of the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song in the deepening and expansion of those ties. Stress was laid on the solidarity of the Romanian people with the just fight of the Korean people for the peaceful, democratic reunification of the fatherland.

Next to speak was Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Bucharest, who after emphasizing the historic significance of the victory over imperialism, presented aspects of the Korean people's struggle in defence of its sacred right to freely and sovereignly build its future, a united, free and prosperous Korea. The speaker underscored the great significance of the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between Kim Il-song and Nicolae Ceausescu for the continuous deepening of fraternal friendship, for the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Korean relations of collaboration. In conclusion Cho Yong-kuk expressed gratitude to the RCP, the Romanian Government and people for the active and consistent support granted to the Korean people in its fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

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CSO: 2020/185

## ACHIEVEMENTS IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES NOTED

AU221054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0956 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 22/7/1986--Romania has created modern health care facilities. In the last 20 years alone nearly 1,000 hospitals and dispensaries were made available, to put the number of hospital beds at 213,000 in 1985--that is 9.4 beds in 1,000 inhabitants.

Quality medical assistance is provided by 47,400 physicians and a large number of nursing staff, which puts the population-per-physician ratio at 480.

Mother and child protection units hold a special place in the sanitary network. Over the last few years new health care units have been built, equipped with modern facilities and staffed with highly trained personnel. As such, 99 percent of child births are delivered in maternities or other specialized units. The 5-year period spanning 1981-1985 more than 2,500 beds were made available for mother and child assistance. The number of beds for expecting mothers is of 23,994 and that for new-born children of 11,435.

In the ongoing 5-year period spanning 1986-1990 new mother and child protection units will be built, including a maternity with 480 beds at Slatina, a pediatric hospital with 300 beds at Galati, and 200 more beds will be made available in obstetrics and gynecology wards in Brasov hospitals.

Another expression of the Romanian state's concern for mothers and the family, especially for large families, is the increment of the child benefits disbursed by the state, of the allowances for the mothers of several children, as well as of child-delivery grants.

As of the 1st of January 1986 families with children are granted additional funds, worth 6.5 billion lei a year. Moreover, money grants are made for nearly 5 million children out of the state funds.

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CSO: 2020/185

## TEXTBOOK TOO HARD, VOCABULARY TOO COMPLEX, SAYS REVIEWER

[Editorial Report] Cluj-Napoca STEAUA in Romanian No 6, Jun 86, prints on page 60 a 1,600-word article by Nicolae Jurcanu entitled "Today's School: Students and Textbooks." The reviews contend that too many textbooks currently in use in the Romanian school system are failures, running counter to what is supposed to be their primary function and instead are "filled with useless details which are detrimental to a clear and concise exposition of basic scientific concepts." To illustrate his point, he discusses in detail "Biology Textbook for the 11th Grade" (1982 edition). The book is found to be overly complex, both in that it resorts to a large number of technical terms which the student must use a medical dictionary to understand and in that it seems bent on presenting the material on too high a conceptual level, thus becoming "inaccessible to students." Of the 111 students who were questioned, nearly 40 percent said they did not use the textbook to do their homework, relying instead on class notes. When asked to explain the meaning of 60 biological terms, between 25 percent and 85 percent of the students who had decided to go into medicine could not explain 42 of these terms. Actual medical students fared little better. Between 20 percent and 90 percent of them could not explain 29 of these terms. The reviewer concludes that the student "must not be considered as a mere receptacle to be filled, whose mind is to be enriched by means of massive and concentrated 'injections' of knowledge, at the expense of the basic goal of education: the development of the student's overall personality."

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CSO: 2700/248



## BOOK ON NOTED POET ARGHEZI AROUSES CONTROVERSY

## Reviewer Supports Charges of Critic

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 11, 13 Mar 86 p 9

[Article by Nicolae Manolescu entitled: "Serban Cioculescu--Literary Critic and Historian"]

[Excerpts] The volume "Argheziana" by the venerable dean of Romanian literary criticism, Serban Cioculescu, contains a number of critical studies in the proper sense, even though biographical and bibliographical research remain the author's great passion. No critic of the interwar period was more consistent in his attempt to demonstrate the genius of Tudor Arghezi than Serban Cioculescu. In his first article, dated 25 June 1926, when the poet had not yet made his editorial debut, the critic wrote plain as day that Arghezi is "our foremost living poet." No other Romanian poet has ever enjoyed such praise. The entire article entitled "The Poetry of Tudor Arghezi," in the course of which Serban Cioculescu foresees the poet's teaching career up until then denied to him by academic opinion and even by some university critics, deserves discussion for its courageous appraisal.

The 1946 study "An Introduction to the Poetry of Tudor Arghezi" (second edition with a final chapter added, 1971) not only represents the apex of Serban Cioculescu's contribution but is also one of the most thorough studies Arghezi's work has prompted. Of the three aspects of his critical activity (editor, glossarist, interpreter), this study gave priority to the last of these. The starting point is that of Arghezian "obscurity." Serban Cioculescu believes that Mihail Dragomirescu's "rationalist fallacy" lies at the origin of the poet's being accused of unintelligibility. He might have specified that this fallacy, as well as a "moralistic fallacy," flows directly out of Maiorescu's aesthetics--which claimed the existence of "logical gradations" in the lyrical expression of emotions--which is responsible for the poet's being regarded as a "pornographer," or, to use N. Iorga's ambiguous word, as a "demoralizer." Serban Cioculescu set aside all these accusations raised against Arghezi with precision and clarity.

As a matter of fact, all polemical articles are gathered together into one section of the book. And with whom hasn't the critic argued in the course of justifying Arghezi's originality? He argued with Iorga, with Bogdan-Duica,

with Eugen Ionescu, with Const. D. Ionescu (the "Cindirea" commentator), and even with... Arghezi himself; to say nothing of the dispute of recent years with Mitzura Arghezi, the poet's daughter, and with Maria Zagora, Aretia Panaiteescu's niece, on the subject of the identity of Maria Theodorescu, alias Rozalia Arghezi, the poet's mother. The evidence brought forward by the critic in support of this identification seemed to me indisputable, likewise the explanations he gave concerning the fate of this unfortunate mother, whom he met at the Martisor house during the twenties. Revelations of the kind brought to light by the critic, are, it's true, of a delicate nature and the reaction of descendants is understandable up to a point, but these revelations must not be hindered by emotional factors. At the moment, the case is probably closed. It might be said that there are certain peculiar common features in the relationships of Romanian writers with their mothers. These are not altogether laudable, but the truth must, after all, be told by someone. Shyness or other feelings which the heirs might understandably have should not stand in the path of the literary historian.

To give an example, was Arghezi seriously ill during the period of his correspondence with Aretia Panaiteescu? Or might he have been a "hypochondriac," as Maria Zagora contends today? His letters leave no doubt as to the presence of a bothersome neurasthenia. I would like to suggest another argument to Serban Cioculescu. Searching through State Archives, C. Popescu-Cadem discovered that Rozalia Arghezi died "in the insane asylum of Balanceanca Commune," on 3 July 1944. As a matter of fact, the "Manuscriptum" article is known to Serban Cioculescu. Can there be a connection between the poet's psychological problems over 23-24 years and the place where his mother died? However disagreeable, such things are part of the poet's biography and no good purpose is served by avoiding them. Half-measures are not at all consistent with the truth.

#### Daughter Refutes Allegations

Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 28, 10 Jul 86 p 3

[Letter to the editor by Mitzura Arghezi: "What Lurks Behind the 'Truth'?"]

[Excerpts] Very serious allegations made by Nicolae Manolescu in his review of the volume "Argheziana" (ROMANIA LITERARA No 11 of 13 March 1986) force me to take up anew the problem of the identity of Tudor Arghezi's mother.

Deeply insulted, dismayed, and revolted, I simply could not believe my eyes when I read--nothing more, nothing less--that Tudor Arghezi was descended from a mentally deranged person whose illness he may have inherited.

The argument used by N.M. in defense of this statement is the last minute "contribution" of the critic Serban Cioculescu concerning the biography of Tudor Arghezi, from which we discover that during the 87 years of his life my father never managed to realize that his parents were not in fact the people listed in official documents, that these documents were forgeries, that his mother was named Rozalia Arghezi and not Maria Teodorescu, that she was both

of Hungarian and of German nationality, according to someone who whispered in S.C.'s ear--and that Tudor Arghezi had a "brother who had the same mother but a different father." The minute this critic found out that Rozalia Arghezi died in the Balceanca insane asylum, he no longer had any doubt as to Tudor Arghezi's being a descendant of this woman. He put an end to his enquiries and declared "case closed."

Here's N.M., pretending to be naive, asking perfidiously: "Can there be a connection between the poet's psychological problems over 23-24 years and the place where his mother died?" He answers pompously right away, not letting the opportunity slip: "However disagreeable, such things are part of the poet's biography and no good purpose is served by avoiding them. Half-measures are not consistent with the truth."

What truth?

As is well known, S.C. started a veritable war for the purpose of forcing on Tudor Arghezi's mother a new identity, overturning the truth and using, in the course of this enterprise, historical-literary piracy--unique in the annals of Romanian literature--in the form of imagined events, distorting the meaning of certain passages in T.A.'s letters, quoting out of context, giving credit to orally transmitted information--which he proceeded to embellish--or appealing to the memorial notes of C. Beldie, as yet unpublished and thus unverifiable. S.C.'s purpose in all this is to discredit the memory of the man Tudor Arghezi.

Everyone who has looked at these items has been able to see immediately that the letters in question were simply an excuse for S.C. to pour out all the venom he has accumulated during all these years.

The purpose of this deception is not quite clear to me. That is why, at the beginning, I attributed these actions to the vicissitudes of age while the stubbornness with which the truth was ignored I attributed to a duplicitous character, which was also perceived and pointed out by Tudor Arghezi way back in 1930 when, in the article "Dezlegare" ["Solution"], he wrote: "Mr Serban Cioculescu has a lot of nerve: he has a lot of nerve when it comes to gathering important as well as unimportant information furtively and probably also has a lot of nerve when it comes to stating contradictions. There is a percentage of excited impetuosity in the frigid and variable temperament of this sometimes sane intellect. I gather that, inasmuch as lately the audience attending my plays unanimously refrained from any whistling, my well-meaning spectator wanted to do some whistling on his own."

So here it is, tired of this lengthy lull devoid of whistles and bores and taking advantage of the permanent absence of his adversary, Serban Cioculescu is not satisfied with whistling alone but must try to strike at Tudor Arghezi's shadow heavy-handedly. There is no point in recalling the entire arsenal of bullets employed by S.C.--bullets that have turned out to be filled only with dust and smoke with which the critic has managed to blind only his

admirers and his flunkys--because that would mean repeating in vain things known all too well by people of good faith.

I would not have intervened to bring up for discussion anew this clumsy perversion of the truth if I hadn't been convinced that behind it there lurk such more serious issues, namely contesting the genuineness of Tudor Arghezi's Romanian genealogy.

Others too have tried to compromise Tudor Arghezi and his works, more than once. But no one succeeded. Because "half-measures are not consistent with the truth," allegations must be proved with evidence, not mere words. I am sure that neither S.C. nor N.M. possess such evidence, otherwise they would have published it long ago.

#### 'Absurd Fantasy' of Charges

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SAPTAMINA in Romanian No 29, 18 Jul 86 p 7, prints a 1,100-word article signed "S" on a recent controversy between Mitzura Arghezi, daughter of the poet Tudor Arghezi, and the literary critics Serban Cioculescu and Nicolae Manolescu. In a review of Cioculescu's book "Argheziana" which appeared in ROMANIA LITERARA (No 11, 11 Mar 86 p 91, Manolescu had sided with him on the sensitive subject of the identity of Arghezi's mother, agreeing that Rozalia Arghezi--who died in an insane asylum--was the poet's mother and not Maria Theodorescu, as the poet himself believed. In her reply, which appeared in ROMANIA LITERARA (No 24, 10 Jul 86 p 8), Mitzura Arghezi found these contentions "insulting" and "revolting," charging both critics with ulterior motives. "S", quoting extensively from this exchange, agrees largely with Arghezi, commenting that "the issue is part of a dossier that should never have been opened, the 'charges' bordering on absurd fantasy."

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OSI: 2/00/236

## BRIEFS

**GIOSAN ATTENDS NETHERLANDS RECEPTION**--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 29/4/1986--On the national day of the Netherlands, the ambassador of that country to Bucharest, Charles S. van Straten, gave a reception on April 29. Attending were GNA Chairman Nicolae Giosan, ministers, representatives of ministries and central institutions, artists and men of letters. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania also attended. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 29 Apr 86 AU] /9599

**SOVIET AGROINDUSTRIAL DELEGATION**--A delegation of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR, led by L.N. Kuznetsov, deputy chairman of the committee paid a visit to our country for an exchange of experiences between 28 May and 3 June. The Soviet guests held talks at the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture and at the Arges and Dimbovita RCP county committees, and visited a number of state and cooperative agricultural enterprises. At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Comrade Cornel Pacoste, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The talks, that were held in a warm atmosphere, were attended by E.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest SCITEIA in Romanian 4 May 86 p 56 AU] /9599

**RCP ACTIVISTS IN POLAND**--A delegation of RCP activists led by Ion Catrinescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy section chief, paid a visit to the PPR from 5-9 May at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. [Text] [Bucharest SCITEIA in Romanian 10 May 86 p 6 AU] /9599

**THAI DEFENSE COUNCIL STAFF**--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 14/5/1986--A group of teaching staff and students of the National Defense Council of Thailand paid a visit to Romania over May 7-13. The guests called at the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, the Institute of World Economy. They also saw round places of economic and tourist interest in Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1625 GMT 14 May 86 AU] /9599

**SWISS ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS**--Berne (AGERPRES) 17/5/1986--Berne was the venue of the fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Swiss Commission of Economic



Collaboration and Industrial and Technological Cooperation. The two delegations surveyed the course of commercial relations and of economic cooperation and agreed on new actions to encourage bilateral ties in the period to follow. The protocol signed on the occasion provides for intensified Romanian-Swiss economic exchanges and the development of cooperation between the two countries, on third markets included. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1602 GMT 17 May 86 AU] /9599

FRENCH VESSEL IN CONSTANTA--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 26/5/1986--The French vessel "MONTCALM" called at the Romanian port of Constanta on May 26 in the morning. The same day, cruise commander, Four-Stripe Captain Philippe Penoux, accompanied by a group of French officers, paid formal calls on the mayor of Constanta Municipality, the deputy commander of the Navy and the commander of the "Mircea cel Batrin" Marine Institute. A floral wreath was laid at the victory memorial in Constanta on behalf of the guests. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 26 May 86 AU] /9599

THAI TRADE COOPERATION SESSION--Bangkok (AGERPRES) 13/6/1986--The fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Thai Commission of Commercial Cooperation was held in Bangkok over June 11-13. The delegations of the two countries examined the fulfillment stage of the provisions set during the previous session, covenanted new measures of expanding commercial exchanges and identified new domains of joint interest for cooperation ventures. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 13 Jun 86 AU] /9599

OAU ANNIVERSARY MARKED--On the 23d anniversary of the creation of the OAU, the ambassadors of African countries in Romania gave a reception on Wednesday, 18 June. The reception was attended by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, other government members, representatives from central institutions, men of culture and art, and journalists, as well as by chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 86 p 5 AU] /9599

NEW YORK INSTITUTE PRESIDENT--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 20/6/1986--A round table was held at the International Law and International Relations Association (ADIRI) in Bucharest, on Friday, June 20, when John Mroz, president of the New York based Institute for East-West Security Studies, read a paper titled "Development and Prospects of East-West Relations." [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1314 GMT 20 Jun 86 AU] /9599

DEPARTING SFRY AMBASSADOR--Ending his mission to our country, the SFRY ambassador to Bucharest, Milos Melovski, gave a cocktail party 20 June. The party was attended by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, deputy section chiefs of the RCP Central Committee, members of the management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of other ministries and central institutions. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania were also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jun 86 p 5 AU] /9599

ENVOYS TO JAPAN, PAKISTAN--By presidential decree, Comrade Constantin Vlad was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to Japan, replacing Comrade Radu Bogdan, who has been recalled. By presidential decree, Comrade Laurean Tulai, was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, replacing Comrade Constantin Burada, who has been recalled. [Text] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 23 Jun 86 [no page given] AU] /9599

NEW AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT--By presidential decree, Comrade Gheorghe Serbanescu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Romania to the State of Kuwait. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jul 86 p 5 AU] /9599

MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY MARKED--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 9/7/1986--Marking the national day of the Mongolian People's Republic--the 65th anniversary of the victorious Mongolian People's Revolution, a cultural event was arranged in Bucharest by the Romanian Institute of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (IRRCS) and the Romanian-Mongolian Friendship Association, when impressions were shared of travels to that country and reference was made to the Mongolian people's activity for the building of socialism. A documentary could also be seen. Attending were executives of the IRRCS and the Romanian-Mongolian Friendship Association, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and workers in Bucharest enterprises and institutions. Togochiyn Genden, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Bucharest, and members of the embassy also attended. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1643 GMT 9 Jul 86 AU] /9599

NICOLAE AT IRAQI EMBASSY RECEPTION--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 17/7/1986--Thursday, Safa' Salih Mahdi Al-Falaki, Bucharest ambassador of Iraq, gave a reception on the national day of the Republic of Iraq. Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical, Scientific, and Trade Cooperation, as well as ministers and members of the management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of other ministries, participated. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 17 Jul 86 AU] /9599

POLISH EMBASSY RECEPTION--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 22/7/1986--On the 42nd anniversary of Poland's national rebirth day, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Gogoslaw Stahura, gave a reception on July 22. The guests included Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Polish Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, ministers, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of ministries and central institutions, party and state activists, men of letters and artists. Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1504 GMT 22 Jul 86 AU] /9599

DEPARTING SINGAPORE ENVOY--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 22/07/1986--On Tuesday in the afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in the resort of Neptun Tony K. Siddique, ambassador of the Republic of Singapore in Bucharest, at the end of his mission in Romania. The talk conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1554 GMT 22 Jul 86] /9599

CONSTANTIN AT EGYPTIAN EMBASSY--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 23/7/1986--On the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Mahmud al-Sayyid al-Sa'id gave a reception on July 23. In the attendance were Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, ministers, executives of ministries and central institutions, artists and men of letters, generals and senior officers. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1324 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9599

CUBA'S MONCADA ASSAULT MARKED--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 23/7/1986--On the 33rd anniversary of the assault on Moncada, the day of Cuban national insurrection, the charge d'affaires A.i. of the Republic of Cuba in Bucharest, Juan Cardenas, gave a cocktail party on July 23. In the attendance were deputy heads of CC of the RCP sections, executives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries, representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, men of letters and artists, generals and senior officers. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1325 GMT 23 Jul 86 AU] /9599

UNICEF DELEGATION VISITS--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 23/7/1986--A delegation led by the executive director of UNICEF executive board, (Anwarul Karim Chowdhury), paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian National Committee for UNICEF. They conducted talks at the Ministry of Health, saw round socio-cultural institutions, young pioneers' camps, attended events of the international festival "the Children of the World Want Peace" that marks the International Year of Peace, met young pioneers and teaching staff. During the gala show given by the delegations of the 22 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America that take part in the festival Anwarul Karim Chowdhury conveyed those present a message of peace and friendship from UNICEF leadership. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9599

CEAUSESCU VISITS CONSTANTA, MANGALIA--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today visited the Constanta shipbuilding enterprise and the Mangalia naval repair and shipbuilding factory. The working dialogue the party secretary general conducted with responsible officials from the relevant ministry, with specialists, managerial council members of the Constanta and Mangalia shipbuilding units, and with leadership cadres from the relevant industrial central focused on the way in which action is being taken to fulfill plan tasks for this year and the overall 5-year plan and to implement the provisions of our country's shipbuilding program. The interlocutors also examined essential aspects of developing and perfecting the shipbuilding activity, organizing and modernizing production processes on the basis of the

most modern achievements of science and technology, and aspects of raising the overall activity to higher levels of quality and efficiency. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 86] /9599

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BELGIAN ENVOY--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 27/7/1986--On July 28 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Frans Maes, Belgian ambassador in Bucharest, on his concluding Romanian mission, at the Neptun resort. On the occasion talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 28 Jul 86] /9599

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH THANKS CEAUSESCU--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania, Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, I am deeply grateful for the warm congratulations and best wishes extended to me on my election as chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. I share your conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will further develop and expand in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism and I wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Romanian people great successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and promoting the struggle for the peace and security of nations. Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jul 86 p 5] /9599

JARUZELSKI THANK YOU CABLE--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania: I want to express cordial thanks for the congratulations and wishes you extended on my reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. I want to assure you that our party's leadership bodies and I myself will not spare any efforts so that relations of close friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to deepen and develop to the benefit of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace. Wojciech Jaruzelski [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Aug 86 p 5] /9599

POLISH LEADERS' CABLE--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Dear comrades: We want to express cordial thanks for the greetings and wishes you extended on the 42d anniversary of Poland's rebirth. We also want to express satisfaction with the upward trend of the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the PZPR and the RCP and between the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop and deepen to the benefit of our peoples and that of the states of the socialist community and in the interest of peace and socialism in the world. We want to take this opportunity to extend cordial greetings to you and all fraternal Romanian people, as well as wishes for success in fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction in Romania. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's



Republic; and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Aug 86 p 5] /9599

STATE COUNCIL ON PATRIARCH'S DEATH--Bucharest (AGERPRES) 3/8/1986--The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent the following telegram to the Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church: While deeply regretting the termination [as received] of Patriarch Justin Moisescu, we express to the Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church the most sincere condolences. With the death of the patriarch the Romanian Orthodox Church, the denominations in Romania are deprived of a devoted servant who, in a climate of full religious freedom ensured and guaranteed by the country's constitution and laws, carried out a wide activity in the spirit of the best patriotic traditions of the Romanian Church and worked with elan so that all the clergy may support consistently our people's effort for progress and welfare, for the construction of the new, independent and sovereign Romania, for the promotion of its policy of peace, understanding and collaboration among all the nations in the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1510 GMT 3 Aug 86] /9599

NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Marin Stefanache is appointed first deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Comrade Iulian Costescu is appointed deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology and director general of the central-department for coal; Comrade Irimie Catagiu is appointed deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology and director general of the central-department for metallic and non-metallic ores; Comrade Nicolae Amza is appointed deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology and director general of the central-department for petroleum and gasses; Comrade Petru Cojan is appointed deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology and director general of the central-department for geological prospecting and exploration. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 43, 3 Jul 86 p 9] /8918

CSO: 2700/252



## SLOVENIAN WRITER MASTNAK'S STATEMENTS AGAINST MIKULIC

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 86 pp 27-28

[Excerpts] This spring at a press conference Francka Strmole, president of the Slovenian Supreme Court, said that there is no penalty in Slovenian court practice for "crimes of opinion" [or thought--misljenje]. Perhaps this also increased the interest of the public in the reaction of the Ljubljana court after the public prosecutor submitted...the accusation against Tomaz Mastnak for part of a commentary he read over Ljubljana Radio-Student.

In this commentary he said, among other things: "We can especially emphasize Mikulic's contribution to repression which is viewed as repression against intellectuals. It is not only a question of court trials, first of all the scandalous sentencing of Seselj to 8 years, of the Tuzla sociologist Soklic to 5 years, then the trial of the so-called Moslem fundamentalists which also started a wave of protests, unrest, and complaints! It is a question also of banning books, and primarily also the flight of intellectuals out of Bosnia-Herzegovina especially into Serbian exile."

During the trial Mastnak said that none of the high officials or bodies of Bosnia-Herzegovina tried to distance themselves from these facts; on the contrary, they publicly supported such political orientations.

Mastnak then emphasized that Mikulic personally had never publicly opposed such a policy nor did he try to create the impression that this was foreign to his political views and principles. On the contrary, in his public statements he supported in a very concrete ideopolitical way this policy, and it was for this reason that he is indisputably considered a "hard line" representative. In the course of trials against intellectuals in Bosnia-Herzegovina Mikulic publicly denounced the accused before sentences had been passed, and perhaps, because of this, the sentences were so severe.

After this Mastnak explained his formulation about Mikulic's contribution to repression. He does not believe Mikulic to be directly to blame for social-repressive conditions, but it is a question of Mikulic's indirect participation in a repressive policy. Since the end of the 1960's Mikulic has been in leading positions in Bosnia-Herzegovina so it is understandable that as a result he had influence on the policy in this republic. Mikulic's principle that in politics nothing happens accidentally is well known, Mastnak said,

and added that in Mikulic's public statements in the last 15 years it is difficult to find one in which he does not mention various opponents and enemies with whom one must settle accounts.

Mastnak also brought out the fact that 80 percent of all penalties handed down in the SFRY for verbal crime were given in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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CSO: 2800/338

## DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ON KOSOVO, 1981, 1984

Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by S. Djukic: "Uncontrolled Population Growth Is Slowing Down Economic Development"]

[Text] In recent decades there has been great interest in the world and in our own country in the problems of the economic development of social communities and reproduction of the population. These questions have been of interest to us especially in connection with Kosovo, where the birth rate is the highest in Europe and this is having a direct impact on the rising unemployment of the able-bodied population. This situation is a burden on the overall situation in Kosovo and represents a direct threat to the material well-being of the working people and citizens.

Birth Rate and Mortality Rate of the Population of Kosovo With Respect to Ethnic Composition During Several Postwar Censuses. Places have been left blank in the table because of the lack of data.

Nationality	1961		1971		1981		1984	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Albanians	29,931	9,139	38,923	7,979	41,263	7,457	47,172	8,017
Serbs	7,113	1,931	5,111	1,558	3,675	1,445	4,065	1,551
Montenegrins	1,334	269	619	235	116	124	229	157
Muslims	--	--	691	131	1,226	247	1,643	303
Turks	316	102	213	87	228	60	264	75
Gypsies	--	--	352	60	714	119	1,083	155
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Population Growth

No consideration whatsoever has been given to family planning or the birth rate in Kosovo's development to date, but it is well known that economic development cannot be planned without planning the growth of the population, that is, without family planning. The necessary attention is not being paid to this question in Kosovo, as indicated by figures to the effect that in the last census, which was taken in 1981, the birth rate is 32.1 pro mille, and the natural population growth ranges about 25.6 pro mille.

## Population of SAP Kosovo in 1948 and 1981

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Census Year</u>		<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Census Year</u>	
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1981</u>		<u>1948</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total	733,034	1,584,440	Muslims	10,039	58,562
Albanians	498,244	1,226,736	Turks	1,320	12,513
Serbs	176,718	209,497	Gypsies	11,230	34,126
Montenegrins	28,066	27,028	Others	--	--

According to the figures of the Provincial Bureau for Statistics, these rates vary from year to year, so that in 1984, for example, the birth rate rose to 32.2 pro mille, and the rate of natural population growth to 26 pro mille. Still it can be said that the birth rate has been showing a slight declining trend, since it has dropped from 46.6 pro mille in 1953 to 32.1 pro mille in 1981.

If this tendency toward expansive population growth continues, then there certainly will be a population explosion, and this could have exceedingly adverse consequences for the overall socioeconomic development of the province.

The province's level of socioeconomic development has been and still is at a very low level, although during the postwar period of socialist construction major economic, social, social welfare, and spatial transformations have been accomplished in the province. Although according to the 1981 Census Kosovo had a population of 1,584,440 inhabitants, its present size has changed considerably, so that today Kosovo has a population of 1.77 million. We should also say that Albanians represent the immense majority of that total population--77.4 percent, Serbs 13.3 percent, and then Muslims 3.7 percent, Gypsies 2.2 percent, Montenegrins 1.7 percent, Turks 0.8 percent, and the rest 1.0 percent. According to figures of the Provincial Bureau for Statistics, which have been presented in Table 1, the birth rate has risen the most in the Albanian and Muslim nationalities and with the Gypsies, while it has been falling among the Montenegrins, Serbs, and Turks. The natural population growth has been showing the same growth trends.

### Population as a Socioeconomic Factor

We clearly see from Table 2 that between 1948 and 1981 there was the largest increase in the number of Albanian inhabitants, a growth of 728,492, and then the Serbian nationality, with a growth of 30,779, while the number of Montenegrins over the same interval dropped by 1,038. The large growth of Albanian population was aided above all by the very high birth rate, but to some extent also by the fact that a certain number of Turks and Gypsies have declared themselves to be Albanians in certain postwar censuses.

The very high natural population growth, in spite of the fact that SAP Kosovo has been a region of emigration over the postwar period, has been reflected in the intensive growth of the total population, which has diminished the socioeconomic impacts that should have occurred in view of the fact that the measures and actions taken by the broader social community and the province were taken in order to speed up the development of this region.

More than half of Kosovo's total population, 803,460, belong to the able-bodied population, but this large human potential cannot contribute to economic development since the problem of unemployment is very pronounced, and this is in turn because of the uncontrolled birth rate, which is why every year Kosovo adds 20,000 new people to the labor supply, which at the present level of development this region's economy cannot absorb. For all these reasons Kosovo ought to devote greater attention to family planning and to carrying out a restrictive population policy. Incidentally, this has been done by many countries in the world at a certain level of their development.

If the standard of living is to be improved and economic development speeded up, significant attention will have to be paid to family planning, which also presupposes education of the female segment of the rural population, since surveys in Kosovo show that women without education give birth to 6.42 children on the average. It is in the interest of Kosovo's economic development to reduce the birth rate, which would increase employment and thereby the province's socioeconomic development and the standard of living of the population would be raised to a higher level.

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CSO: 2800/326



## NEW REGULATIONS BANNING REAL ESTATE SALES IN KOSOVO

Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 86 p 6

[Excerpts] Last week delegates of the Kosovo Assembly chambers adopted in emergency action a Law on Changes and Additions to the Law on Buying and Selling Real Estate. The new regulations made in the existing law are, in spirit, the conclusions and measures contained in documents of the highest organs and organizations in the provinces, republics, and federation, especially in the latest conclusions of the SFRY and LCY CC presidencies on the current political and security situation in Kosovo. The changes and additions will be positively reflected in halting the process of emigration by Serbs and Montenegrins from the territory of this province, as well as in creating the conditions for the return of those who wish to return.

The changes and additions to Article 32a in the law on Buying and Selling Property which was enacted in 1981 call for temporarily prohibiting the buying and selling of real estate to which citizens have the right of ownership, if such trade is done for the purpose of emigrating from the territory of Kosovo by members of a nation or ethnic group. Such prohibition can remain in effect up to 31 December 1990.

Article 32b declares invalid a contract on real estate sales concluded contrary to the prescription of the preceding article of this law, while Article 32c provides that "in contracts which have not been notarized by the court on the day this law goes into effect the transfer of property rights cannot be carried out." And Article 32d authorizes the Province's director of administration for real estate and legal affairs to issue a directive for implementing the new....articles of this law.

The legislators have at the same time preserved the two basic constitutional principles, namely, freedom in regard to the right of ownership of real estate and equality of all citizens before the law.

It is thought that...all this will also have a positive psychological effect...on all those who have not had the intention to move out of Kosovo. However, the most important thing in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is continuing stabilization of the situation in the province, especially the strengthening of trust between nationalities, and political action in this direction is irreplaceable. The new legal provisions have been...issued only for the purpose of strengthening such action. In fact, they alone cannot stop emigration, nor can they eliminate the causes of this problem, whether they be pressure or other forms of action by Albanian nationalists and irredentists or economic reasons.

## BRIEFS

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INCREASE--The number of independent businessmen in the GDR, which has been declining for many years, increased in 1985 for the first time in a long time, albeit only slightly. As shown in East Berlin's statistics, the number increased in comparison to the preceding year by about 500, to 176,800. Thirty years ago, there were still 1,579,000 private entrepreneurs in the GDR; in 1960, though, the number was barely 424,000. Of course, the increase in the various professions differs. According to the statistics, the number of independent farmers and gardeners and of independent craftsmen dropped slightly in comparison to the preceding year, to 5,900 and 109,500 respectively. In contrast, the number of independent wholesalers and retailers rose slightly to about 11,800, and that of the so-called free-lance activities (artists, writers and others) rose to about 11,400. Overall, the employed population of the GDR also showed a significant increase in 1985. Compared to the preceding year, the number rose by over 40,000, to 8,539,000 (excluding apprentices). In 1985, 49.3 percent of the employed population were women. /Text/ /West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 122, 23 Jul 86 p 2/ 12228

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